ROBERT, PORTER & CO.'S
BULL DOG BOTTLING
OF
BASS'S ALE
AND
GUINNESS' STOUT
CAN BE HAD AT
All Wine Merchants, Bars, Restaurants, and Hotels.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,816—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, MARCH 17, 1903. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

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ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1903.
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne.	21st March
* MASSILIA	8011	G W Cockman	28th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	T. Leish	4th April
* PENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cubitt	11th "
M.L. BRITANNIA	6525	F. H. Seymour	18th "
* MASSILIA	8011	G. W. Cockman	25th "
M.L. PERSIA	7961	W. A. Wheler	2nd May
* PENINSULAR	5794	A. G. Cubitt	9th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	16th "
* INDIA	7911	F. W. Vibert	23rd "
M.L. PENINSULAR.	5294	A. G. Cubitt	30th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11-30 A.M. and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 10th March, 1903.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	P. Iveilich	4,119	1st April 1903.
IMPERATRIX	C. Beller	4,194	1st May, 1903.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600,	Rs. 325,	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TRIESTE	E. Micoveri	5,085	18th Mar. 1903
b AUSTRIA	R. Golledani	6,500	26th Mar. 1903
MAR. BACQUEHEM	T. Passevich	4,919	13th April 1903
a b FRANZ FERDINAND	A. Martinolich	6,043	17th May 1903

a Will call at Karachi. b Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150,

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 8 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN, VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MELPOMENE		2,971	30th Mar., 1903

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 20th February, 1903.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES
AT
REDUCED RATES.

FOR long PERIOD RETURN TICKETS by P. and O. and other Lines.

PASSAGES engaged by all Liners and Non-Liners FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION. Special attention to the selection of berths and grouping of passengers.
SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Families, Missionaries and Railway Officials to London; also to Government Officials via China and America to Europe.
THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway station in India to all parts of the World.
COOK'S INTERPRETERS meet and assist passengers at London, Marseilles, Genoa, and all Chief Towns of the world.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and ticket supplied from any part of the World to India.
PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded or insured against theft and all risks.
PACKAGES of every description stored, and shipped as cargo to all parts of the world at lowest rates; ESTIMATES on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS.
STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold.
DRAFTS, CIRCULAR NOTES, & LETTERS OF CREDIT issued and REMITTANCES made.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 20th March, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S.S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on TUESDAY, the 17th March, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "KERBELLA," 1,993 tons, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th March, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abass, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, Koweit, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "KISTNA," 1,182 tons, on THURSDAY, 19th March at 10 a.m.

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELEGOA BAY, DURBAN AND CAPE COLONY PORTS.

S.S. "VIRAWA," 3,333 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 17th March.

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S.S. "PALITANA," 2,998 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 18th March.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "CULNA," 2,026 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 21st March.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 16th March, 1903.

KING, KING & Co.

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.

(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)
BOMBAY—AFRICA.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
S.S. KHALIF	1,653	Von Petersson	18th March 1903.
S.S. SAFARI	1,432	Kopplstatter	30th "
S.S. REICHSTAG	2,085	Oswald	15th April "

Taking Passengers and Cargo for ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, and all Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN.

For Rates and Particulars apply to
A. STRANDES, Agent.
24, Medows Street, Bombay, 7th March 1903.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Dupuy Fromy	9th Apr. 1903.
TONKIN	6,363	Schmitz	7th May 1903.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	X	4th June 1903.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONKIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S.S. "CALEDONIEN," 4,232 tons, Captain X....., to sail on or about the 1st April, 1903.
For further particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE.

THOSE SUBSCRIBERS who have been hitherto SUPPLIED with the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" through the Cosmopolitan Library, can have the paper by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 19, Hornby Road, 3rd Floor, Fort, or the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Head Office.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS.

BEST CUMBERLAND HAM, on cut	Rs. 2-8 per lb.
FRESH COFFEE, (ground while you wait)	" 1-4 "
MARRONS GLACE'S	" 2 "

FONDANTS, CHOCOLATES, CAKES, PASTRY, etc., manufactured fresh daily on the premises.

ICES THREE KINDS DAILY.

BIRTHDAY, CHRISTENING AND WEDDING CAKES

A SPECIALITY.

PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

Up-country orders carefully attended to by the Proprietors.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
25—27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS.

REAL HAVANA CIGARS

We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

FINEST

HAVANA TOBACCO

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices :—

"MULETA" Principes
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 22-1 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos
3 3/4 inches. Rs 13-4 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

HOMEWARD BOUND

PASSENGERS will do well to pay us a visit, where they will find a very large and varied assortment of

HIGH CLASS MILD INDIAN CIGARS

By Messrs. SPENCER, OAKES, McDOWELL, PETERSON, McDONALD and our Specialite Brand U. S. PLANTERS.

Also best Continental and MANILA CIGARS, REAL EGYPTIAN and ADEN CIGARETTES TOBACCOS and SMOKERS' REQUISITES at MARKET PRICES.

Parcels of Cigars made up at the Shortest Notice with the nett weight declared.

D. MERWAN & CO.,
CIGAR MERCHANTS and TOBACCONISTS,
30, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

JEWELLERY REPAIRS.

THE ATTENTION of JEWELLERY WEARERS is particularly directed to the danger of loss of Gems from imperfect or worn settings or weak claws and the necessity of having all settings inspected occasionally. Those who have jewels are, as a rule, exceedingly careful of them and if there is any suspicion that they are insecure in setting or otherwise they should at once be attended to to prevent loss.

We undertake not only to Manufacture Ornaments of all description but also undertake all kinds of JEWELLERY REPAIRS and are able from our large collection of Loose Gems to match Gems in replacement of those found missing.

WATCH REPAIRS.

We undertake the REPAIR of WATCHES, CLOCKS and other MECHANICAL INSTRUMENTS in a REASONABLE TIME and at a MODERATE COST. We employ the most skilled and intelligent labour in this Department which enable us to guarantee all work that we do.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS AND WATCH MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PROVISION MERCHANTS, CATERERS, &c.,

THE TIFFIN & DINING ROOMS.

OF INDIA.

(FITTED WITH ELECTRIC PUNKAHS)
SEATING CAPACITY FOR OVER 250 GUESTS

SPECIALITIES.
FRESH OYSTERS
ICED DRAUGHT ALE AND STOUT.
AMERICAN DRINKS.
SPECIAL LADIES ROOM FOR LIGHT REFRESHMENTS.
BREAKFASTS,
TIFFINS, AND
DINNERS.
TABLE D'HOTE OR A LA CARTE
SERVED AT ANY HOUR OF THE DAY UP TO 8-45 P. M.
BAND OF THE 23RD BOMBAY RIFLES PLAYS EVERY WEDNESDAY FROM 7—9 P. M.

BILLIARD ROOM.

The best appointed in INDIA. Four First-Class Tables fitted with ROBERTS LOW CUSHIONS.

COOL, SELECT, AND COMFORTABLE.

W. B. GREEN & Co.,
APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT.
BOMBAY

THE ITALIAN STORES,

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,
105, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY; AND TO THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'WAR.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA Cheeses.
FINEST LUCCA OIL; Pure Italian Wine Vinegar.
ASPARAGUS, (French Italian and German).
MILAN SAUSAGES in Skin (Italian).
ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose); and in oil in Bottles.
FRANKFORT SAUSAGES, Plain, and with Sauerkroute
TUNNY FISH IN OIL (French and Italian)
CAVIARE.
SARDINES. { Royans Victoria. " a la Tomate. Plain in finest Lucca oil.
BLACK OLIVES (loose) in oil.
GREEN OLIVES (French) in Bottles.
FRENCH and ITALIAN PREPARED MUSTARD assorted in Bottles.

MASTIC de CHIO 2-8 Bot. Vermouth (Italian and French) Chianti, Barbera, Capri, Lacrima Christi and Marsala. Cherry and Blackberry Brandy. Asti Spumanti and Duc de Marsat (champagne.)

Maccaroni, Vermicelli, Soup Paste, Lentilles, Beans, Gram (Milanese), Rice (Carolina), Walnuts, Hazelnuts, Almonds, Italian Lemons, Malaga Raisins and Figs (Naples.)

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a speciality and a thoroughly genuine article, only Rs. 10 per doz. Bots.

BECK & CO.'S KAISER BREWERY
"KEY" MARK PILSENER BEER.
LIGHT, PURE, WHOLESOME.

HADENFELDT & CO., CALCUTTA,
SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS IN INDIA.

WHOLESALE AGENTS:
H. J. RUSTOMJEE & CO.,
KARACHI AND BOMBAY.
To be had of all Wine and Spirit Dealers.

REPAIRS.

BINOCULARS AND FIELD GLASSES,
SPECTACLES AND EYE GLASSES,
BAROMETERS AND TELESCOPES,

Surveying and Mathematical Instruments and every manner of Optical Goods and Scientific Instruments.

MAX MINCK & CO., LAHORE and SIMLA.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

MR. HENRY DALLAS' MUSICAL COMEDY Co.,

FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

TUESDAY, 17TH MARCH,

(FOR THE FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY.)

The Latest Musical Comedy from the Savoy Theatre, London.

"NAUGHTY NANCY."

WEDNESDAY, 18TH MARCH,

THE MESSENGER BOY.

Doors open 8-30. P. M. Commence 9 P. M.

Plan at SOUNDY & Co.

PRICES: Rs, 4, 3, 2, and Re. 1.

PHIL CARLTON, Business Manager.

S. "FAIRY QUEEN," 330 Tons, of the HARBOUR FERRY SERVICE performs two trips daily, viz.:—7 to 11-30 A. M. BOMBAY to ULWA and back (12 Miles).

12 noon to 6 P. M. BOMBAY to DHARAMTAR and back (51 Miles.)

Through charming scenery and nice sea air.

VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 21st instant, being a PUBLIC HOLIDAY under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 21st instant, that day being a Public Holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 14th March, 1903.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

EXHIBITION of FINE and INDUSTRIAL ARTS at the Sir J. J. SCHOOL of ARTS, Bombay.

OPEN from 8 A.M. to 8 P.M.

ADMISSION ONE RUPEE.

SEASON TICKETS THREE RUPEES.

ALL PERSONS having CLAIMS on the Estate of the late Major V. R. HUNTER, R.A.M.C., are requested to send in the same without delay to

LT.-COL. W. G. BIRRELL, R.A.M.C.,
President, Subsidiary Committee of Adjustment.

Address:—43, Upper Colaba, Bombay.

BACK BAY BATHS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SEVENTEENTH GENERAL MEETING of the Company, will be held at the Registered Offices of the Company, Kennedy Sea Face, on TUESDAY, 17th March, 1903, at 5-30 P. M., to transact the following business:—

I.—To receive, adopt, and confirm the Directors' Report, and the Audited Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1902.
II.—To sanction the payment of a Dividend.
III.—To elect Directors.
IV.—To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year.
V.—To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

H. R. GREAVES,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 9th March, 1903.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay upto 2 P. M., on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of March, 1903, for works in SION WATER DRAINS in Gilder Street and Koras Road.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may, on payment of Rs. five, be obtained from the Undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 600, to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender, or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment, to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the estimated Contract amount less the cost of articles to be supplied by the Commissioner under the Contract, will have to be made by the Contractor, whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

M. C. MURZBAN, F.R.I.B.A., M. INST. C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 16th March, 1903.

NOTICE.

MISS JOHNSON (late of Mrs. POMEROY'S, 29, Old Bond Street) and Miss DUPUIS has OPENED BUSINESS for Face Massage, Electrolysis, at 41, Watson's Annexe, Bombay. Hours 7-30 A.M. to 12-30 P.M. and 3-30 to 5-30 P.M. THURSDAYS till 12-30 P.M. Terms—Single Treatment, Rs. 7. Course of six, Rs. 30. Preparations sent to all parts of India. Advice and Consultation Free. Book sent on application.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens	24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... "	18,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... "	9,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong Tientsin and Newchang.

LONDON BANKERS:—

THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON and JOINT STOCK BANK LD.; THE UNION OF LONDON and SMITH'S BANK LD.; THE PARR'S BANK LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of

VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,

Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,

KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

POSTPONEMENT OF SALE.

AUCTION SALE of Mill Machinery, Engines, Boilers, Tanks Beam Scales, &c., belonging to the Jairam Mills Limited, at DeLisle Road, near the Elphinstone Road Station advertised to be sold by Public Auction, THIS DAY-TUESDAY, the 17th instant, by order of N. C. Macleod-Esq., Official Liquidator appointed by the High Court of Bombay, re the Jairam Mills Ltd., has been POSTPONED up to MONDAY, the 30th March, 1903.

MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 17th March, 1903.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest Designs, made and ready.—Chuckla, No. 6,

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this column.

RATES,—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee, Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

FISH EATERS.—FISH KNIVES and FORKS, Electroplated Nickel Silver Blades and Forks with Xylonite Handles. Six pairs in case Rs. 28. Twelve pairs in case Rs. 50.—MARCKS & Co., Ltd. Bombay and Poona.

TAMARIND COUGH BALSAM.—A safe, speedy, and efficacious Remedy for Cough, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, &c., &c., Re. 1 per Bottle, Prepared only by THOMSON & TAYLOR, CHEMISTS, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

PREMIER CYCLES.—With the celebrated Helical Steel Tube Frames. All the latest features are embodied. These fine Machines are priced to suit all classes of buyers. Sole Agents: W. H. THORNS & Co., 13-15, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE of the Hon. Mr. W. C. Hughes' Valuable Furniture, etc., at Green's Mansion, Apollo Bunder, THIS DAY, at 1 P.M.

RUBBER TYRES, Rubber Tyre Wheels, Harness, Saddles, Carriage Lamps, Carriage Trimmings, and Stable Requisites. Send for Catalogue.—H. S. MALLA & Co., 395, Bhendy Bazaar, Bombay.

REPAIRS to WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLERY of every description executed promptly and carefully. Charges Moderate.—CURSETJEE CAWASJEE, G. I. P. Ry. Watchmaker, 55, Esplanade Rd.

BIRTHDAY and Wedding Presentation Articles, Gold, Silver and Gem Jewellery always ready in stock.—P. MEHTA & Co., 69, Meadows St., Bombay.

WANTED, STUDENTS to take Lessons in Shorthand, Typewriting and Book-keeping. Terms Moderate, Proficiency Guaranteed.—INDIA TYPEWRITING Co., 19, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.—Every kind of household requisites. Suitable to every one. Only the best quality of goods.—MORENAS & Co., Meadow St., Bombay.

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23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 8	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 5	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
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Sub-Branches:—Murree—(April to October) and Amritsar
Sub-Agencies:—Bangalore, Mooltan City and Lyallpore.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 42,90,800.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances, 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—
9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ " "

Special rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS which can be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards and receive 2 per cent. per annum, upon the daily balances, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 50 is maintained.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches,

W. MOIR,
Manager.

Bombay, 14th November, 1902.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed.....Rs. 15,00,000
" Reserve Fund.....," 15,00,000
" Uncalled Capital.....," 5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

Sir. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
" R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
" N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
" D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per cent. Per Annum
For 3 Months.....4	
" 6 Months.....4½	"
" 12 Months.....5	"
" 2 Years.....5½	"

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent,

Calcutta, 3rd February, 1903.

LONDON BRANCH:
19 GREAT WINCHESTER STREET E. C.

ACTS LIKE A CHARM.—SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC is a household Remedy for Ague, Malaria and Fevers, never known to fail. Sold everywhere.—MADON SONS & Co., The original Madon's Pharmacy, No. 16 and 18, Abdool Rehman Street Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, MARCH 14.

SECURITIES—
2½ per cent. Consols.....£91 5/8 = — 1/16
3 per cent. Rentes.....Frs 100 1/4 = unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan.....£106 1/2 = "
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper.....£66 = "

SILVER—
Spot in London.....22 5/8 = — 1/16
2 months hence.....22 5/16 = unchanged
Spot in New York.....49 = — 1/8

EXCHANGES—
Paris cheques.....25·16 1/2 = — 1/2
Berlin.....20·51 1/4 = unchanged
New York Demand.....4·86 5/8 = "

DISCOUNTS—
Bank of England.....4 pr ct = "
3 months sight Bank Bills.....3 3/4 pr ct = "
6 " " " .....3 5/8 pr ct = "
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills.....4 pr ct = "
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills.....4 pr ct = "

INTEREST—
Day to-day loans.....3 5/8 pr ct = "
7 day market loans.....3 5/8 pr ct = "

Rubber.—Para Rubber, 3s. 8 3-4d.
Linseed Bold 43. April-May. Sellers. Tone steady.
Coffee in New York 5 3-4.

In Liverpool.—
Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet. Manchester quiet but steady. Total sales 5,000. Spot 5·30 Sold on speculation and for Export 500. Imports 3,000. Arrivals closed strong.

Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July.
5·15	5·16	5·17	5·17
+4	+4	+4	+4
July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct. Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5·16	5·08	4·82	4·63	4·58
+4	+3	+3	+3	+3

In New York—
Receipts at the Port.....13,000 bales.
Do. last year.....18,000 "
Exports to Great Britain.....23,000 "
" Continent.....6,000 "
Mid-Uplands.....10·70 + 10
Futures, month of March.....9·78 + 16
Do. do. July.....9·57 + 17

In New Orleans—
Spot.....9 11-16
Futures month of June.....9·76 + 17
Do. September.....8·95 + 10
Tone at close.....steady.

At Liverpool—
Total week's sales.....39,000
" Sold for spec.....1,000
" Sold for exportation.....1,000
" Amount forwarded to consumers.....64,000
" Actual exports.....7,000
" Week's Imports.....105,000
" Stock.....678,000
Surats week's sales.....100
" Amount forwarded to consumers.....400
" Week's Imports.....Nil.
" Stock.....3,000
Afloat American.....210,000
" Indian.....16,000
Total visible supply.....3,100,000 bales.
" of which is East Indian.....211,000 "
" stock in London.....6,000 "
" Quantity in sight.....9,170,000 "

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Saturday, 14th March 1903:—

Cotton	12,534 bales.
Wheat	3,941 cwts.
Linseed	8,289 "
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	1,721 "
Gingellyseed	5,338 "
Poppyseed	53 "
Groundnuts	97 "
Castorseed	1,078 "
Rice	5,352 "
Myrabollams	3,514 "
Cottonseed	9 491 "

BOMBAY, MONDAY, MARCH 16.

EXCHANGE—Tone easy.

Bank T. T	1s. 4 1-32d.
Bank Demand	1s. 4 1-16d 1s. 4 31-32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.	1s. 4 1-4d.
Do 6 do do	1s. 4 2-8d.
French Francs 3 do do	170 1-2
Marks 3 do do	138 3-4
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight	117 3-4
Shanghai 30 do do	158
Japan 30 do do	149 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent—Tone steady.

Cash	Rs. 98 12
1st Settlement	Rs. 98 14

Money Market—Tone quiet.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 2nd October	4 per cent
Bank of Bombay do. 12th March	7 do,
Bank of Bengal do. 19th February	8 do,
Bank of Madras do. 10th do.	8 do.

SEEDS.

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Linseed.—Tone steady.		
Ready	7 8	
Forward April-May	7 8	
Rapeseed.—Tone steady.		
Brown Cawnpore Ready	5 7	
Yellow Cawnpore Ready	5 12	to 5 13
Do, Gujarat Forward, April-May	7 3	
Poppyseed.—Tone steady.		
Ready	7 6	
Forward April-May	7 5	
Castorseed—Tone steady.		
Ready	22 12	to 23 0
Forward April-May	23 4	to 23 8
Groundnuts—Tone steady.		
Ready	34 0	
Gingellyseed.—Tone steady.		
15 per cent. Mxd. Ready	35 0	
25 " " "	34 8	
50 " " "	33 0	to 33 4
Black Kutnee " "	31 4	to 31 8

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	firm.
Estimated sales	8,000
Total imports	17,000

March-April.	Apl.-May	May.-June.	June-July
5·21	5·21	5·22	5·22
+5	+5	+5	+5
July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sep.-Oct	Oct.-Nov.	Nov-Dec.
5·22	5·14	4·87	4·67	4·63
+6	+6	+5	+4	+5

COTTON.—There is a steadiers tone in the market to-day, following the home advices. A moderate business has been done at Colaba, chiefly by shippers to Europe, at full rates. For contracts quotations are up about Rs. 2 per candy. The Satta market is firm especially for good Broach 25th March which is now quoted Rs. 219 and for good Bhownugger 25th May delivery at Rs. 178.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association Limited:—

Growths	Fine	F.-G.	Good	Delivery
Bengals H. G. (Ry. terms)	174	162	155	25 March
Bengals M. G. (Ry. term)	183	173	...	do.
Sind-Punjab (M. G)	183	173	...	do.
Belait M. G	190	183	...	do.
Khandesh M. G.	...	176	168	do.
Damaegaum Poolgaum MG.	197	188	...	do.
Nagpur Kamptee	198	...	...	do.
Akola (M. G.)				
Khamgaum do	195	186	...	do.
Karanja do				
Broach M. G.	232	226	219	do.
Do. M. G.[1]	228	...	...	25 April.
Bhownugger M G	208-7	198 7	...	25 May.
Do H. G.	204	194	178	do.
S.-G. Dharwar	...	...	218	do.
Westerns	...	...	204	do.

The following changes appear in the Bank of Bombay statement dated 14th March, compared with the previous week:—

LIABILITIES.

Public Deposits	Rs. 13,21,455	Decrease
Other Deposits	24,66,915	Increase
Sundries	51,778	Increase
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,22,373	Increase
Other Authorized Securities	42,590	Decrease
Credits on Securities	38,988	Decrease
Loans do.	8,13,900	Decrease
Bills discounted & purchased	51,447	Increase
Balance with other Banks	8,926	Decrease
Sundries	833	Increase
Cash	19,53,504	Increase

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 14.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm.
Surats quiet.
Good Bhownugger.
The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady
2 3-4 per cent. Consols.....91 5-8
3 per cent. Rentes.....100 1 4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan.....105 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers.....66
Bar Silver.....22 5-8

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers, Wholesale Depot, 73 Farringdon Road, London, England.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATH.

BOYER—March 13, at Cannanore, John Henry, retired Tahsildar, Malabar.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 5m. Sun sets, 6h. 10m. High water, 1-45m., 2-20a. Low water 7-38m., 8-0p.

Back Bay Baths Company, annual meeting, 5-30 p.m.
Bombay Art Society Exhibition, 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.
Grant Medical College, annual prize distribution, H. E. the Governor presiding, 4-45 p.m.
Mr. Henry Dallas' Musical Comedy Co., Novelty Theatre.
Address of Congratulation to H. H. the Jam of Jamnagar, Mulji Jaitha Cloth Market, 4 p. m.
Sale of work, Mission House, Ballasis Road, 3 p. m.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Berbera, per extra s. s. Viruwa, will be closed at the General Post Office to-day at 3 a. m.—Mails for Karachi and other places in Sind, to per extra s. s. Kerbela, will be closed at the General Post Office to-morrow at 2 p. m.

THE TELANG HIGH SCHOOL, GODHRA.—Khan Sahib K. R. Nanjiani, master of the Telang High School, Godhra, has been elected a member of the Society of Arts. Mr. Nanjiani sent up five students for the University Matriculation examination from the Telang High School and all passed, a success probably due to their English paraphrase, a subject recently introduced in the school by the head master.

A GHARRYWALA OFFERING A BRIBE.—Yesterday morning, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Karsondas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Browning charged Mahomed Adam, hack victoria driver No. 428, with carrying a greater number of passengers in his conveyance than authorised by law. The accused was arrested at Colaba on Sunday and taken to the chowky, where he offered eight annas and a cigar to Mr. Browning to let him off. The Magistrate sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 15.

STREET ACCIDENTS.—Bunia Gulani, a Hindu lad, aged thirteen years, residing in Bazaar Gate Street, was on Sunday last proceeding towards Fort Street when he was knocked down by a horse attached to a private victoria, and one of the wheels passing over him fractured his left leg. The boy was removed to the Cowasjee Tejpal Hospital. The coachman drove away immediately after the accident and no trace of the carriage could be obtained.—A similar accident occurred to a Hindu boy named Nana Sowlaram who, while driving some bullocks along Arzyl Road, was knocked down and run over by a carriage belonging to a Mahomedan commission agent. The boy who received a fracture of the right leg was conveyed to the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital.

BHAONAGAR NOTES.—Our Bhaonagar correspondent writes:—Although we are in the middle of March we feel cold, the temperature being 57deg. in the morning. The "Kanli Cotton" crops and wheat crops are partially damaged at several places by the heavy dews and recent showers of rain. Mango flowers have also dropped.—Mrs. Annie Bessant is expected to arrive at Rajkote on the 17th instant. She will start thence to Adala, accompanied by Mr. J. Unwala, the Principal of the College, and will reach Bhaonagar by the 23rd instant.—The Diwan of Dhrangadhra died last night. He was laid up with fever, and the Rajsahib was very anxious for his recovery. All business was suspended out of respect for the deceased. Mr. Dasgaonker, the Judicial Judge, is acting for the present.

A RASH VICTORIA DRIVER.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Kursondas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Jones charged Ismail Gulam Husen, a hack victoria driver, with rash and negligent driving. On Saturday evening Mr. George Arnold, auctioneer, was riding a tricycle along the Elphinstone Circle, accompanied by his wife. As both came near Messrs. Cutler Palmer's office at the north end of the Elphinstone Circle the accused's victoria took a very rapid turn round the corner and ran into the bicycle of Mrs. Arnold. The lady, however, using presence of mind fell off from her machine and the wheels of the victoria ran over the bicycle and smashed it entirely. Fortunately she escaped any injury whatever. Not only was the gharriwalla driving on his wrong side when the collision took place, but immediately after that drove away. Mr. Arnold stated that he had bought the machine only a month ago and intended to sue the accused in a civil court for damages. The Magistrate sentenced the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 50.

MUNICIPAL MARKET FEES.—Yesterday morning Messrs. Mehrjee Johnston and Co., auctioneers, put up for sale the right of collecting fair ground and feeding fees from butchers and all others at the Bandora Slaughter Houses for the ensuing year: The right of collecting squatters fees from various Municipal Markets from fresh and salt fish sellers and the right of collecting fees for weighing goods at the scales of the Arthur Crawford Markets or for keeping goods in the scale shed. The sales were conducted under the supervision of Mr. Douglas Bennett, Superintendent of Markets and Slaughter Houses. The sale in connection with the Bandora Slaughter Houses began with a bid of Rs 65,000. There was a keen competition. Bids came from all directions, and the amount rose to Rs 81,625, which was the fiftieth and highest bid offered by Mr. Mahadeo Vithal Sampat, on whose name the right was finally knocked down. Last year the sum realised by the sale was Rs 69,500. The right of collecting squatters fees at the various Municipal markets from fresh and salt fish sellers was knocked at the following sums:—Arthur Crawford Market, Rs. 7,475, Messrs D. Jivanjee and Co; Null Bazaar, Rs. 17,000, Mr Mahomed Hajee Cassum; Fort Market, Rs.1,850, Mr. Nowrojee Patonjee Patel; Pedder Market, Rs. 1,800, Mr. Hajee Mea Hajee Abdulla; Colaba Market, Rs. 955, Mr. Govind Sadajee Bhole, and Ferguson Road Market, Rs. 1,200, Mr. Abdu Rehiman Sahabudin. The right of collecting fees for weighing goods at the scales of the Arthur Crawford Markets was sold at Rs. 7,000 to Mr. Vithoba Tookaram Avte who was the highest bidder. The sum realised last year was Rs. 6,000.

THE "PLAGUE GODDESS" AGAIN.

BEFORE Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday morning, Inspector Alix charged Bhagoo Krishna and four others with disobeying lawful orders of the police. The evidence showed that on Sunday afternoon a policeman doing duty at the junction of Suklajee Sareet and Foras Road, saw a procession of about four hundred people passing along the street. Some of the processionists were carrying certain articles as offerings, some playing music and two carrying a flag. On being questioned by the police they stated that they were going to Worlee Pakady to make offerings to the Plague Goddess of Worlee. The Police asked the processionists to stop the music, which they refused to do. The police thereupon arrested the leader, the two men who were playing tom-toms, and the two who were carrying the flag.—The Magistrate sentenced the first, fourth and fifth accused to pay a fine of Rs. 5 each, and the second and third were warned and discharged. It may be stated here that the "Plague Goddess" has returned to her original place at Worlee Pakady Road.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Death from all causes
A Upper Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	7	9	15
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	23	21	33
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	37	33	65
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalaxmi	25	19	2
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	43	37	52
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	13	8	20
G Mahim and Worlee	19	14	24
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	8	13
Total	167	149	256
Total plague deaths to date	213,408	109,923	
Same date last year	180	102	239

THE ANCIENT FIRE-TEMPLE OF UDWADA.

CLAIM OF NINE PRIESTLY FAMILIES.

At the High Court, yesterday, Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston heard an appeal from a decision of Mr. L. P. Parekh, First Class Subordinate Judge at Surat, in the case of Dustoor Khurshedji Muncherji and others against Nowrozji Manockji Wadia and others. The plaintiffs in the court below sought for a declaration that the indenture, dated 2nd September, 1895, made by Bai Motlibai did not confer on the defendants any right or title to interfere with or in the management or administration of the fire temple at Udwada further or otherwise than by applying the monies settled by the indenture for the purposes thereby prescribed, and that so far as the indenture related to the lands and hereditaments thereby conveyed, the defendants were bare trustees thereof for the Parsi community of Udwada; also for a declaration that the blocking up of a doorway shown in the plan attached to the plaint, and the closing at night of three other doorways were wrongful acts and not justified by any right or power vested in the defendants, etc. Mr. Inverarity, Mr. Lowndes, and Mr. Vicaji, instructed by Messrs. Nanu and Hormusji, appeared for the appellants and defendants, and the Hon. Mr. Scott and the Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta, instructed by Mr. H. C. Corajji, appeared for the respondents and plaintiffs.

The plaintiffs, who sued on behalf of themselves, and all other Parsi inhabitants of Udwada alleged that the fire-temple of the Parsis at Udwada was with its site and divers buildings and appurtenances dedicated for use in connection the ewith in the Parsi inhabitants of that town, who had from time immemorial managed the same and exercised absolute authority in regard to the maintenance and administration thereof as a place of Zoroastrian religious worship and observances. Nine priestly families of the Parsis of Udwada had, as of right and from time immemorial, been the special delegates of the Parsi inhabitants of the town for the purpose of supervising and managing the fire-tempie, and the plaintiffs were members of some of the nine families. The defendants—Nowroji Manekji Wadia, C. I. E., Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy, Jeejeebhoy Merwanji Wadia, and Seramji Pestonjee Bhanda—were trustees under an indenture dated 2nd September, 1895, and made between Bai Motlibai, now deceased, of the one part and the defendants and Nasarvanji Jehangir Wadia of the other part, whereby Bai Motlibai assigned to the latter certain securities upon trust for the purposes of the fire-temple, and also conveyed to them certain lands upon trust to permit the same to be used as a place of public worship by all persons of the Zoroastrian faith and for the celebration of all rites and ceremonies of the Zoroastrian religion; that on the lands so conveyed by Bai Motlibai and added to the previously existing compound of the fire-temple she erected a new fire-temple in place of the old building; that all this was done with the concurrence of the Parsi community of Udwada; that, on the 30th October, 1894, Bai Motlibai formally made over the new building and the additional land purchased by her to the community for the purposes of the fire temple. Bai Motlibai was, from 30th October, 1894, a bare trustee of the newly purchased land for them, and was not competent to convey to the defendants any estate or interest in the lands other than the estate or interest of bare trustees, and that Bai Motlibai professed to give to the defendants, or at all events the defendants claimed to have, under the said indenture, the right to make rules and regulations for the management of the fire temple. Plaintiffs denied that the defendants had any such right, and asked that the indenture ought to be declared to be inoperative so far as it purported to confer any such right on the defendants. The latter claiming to act under the said power on the 7th November, 1899, erected a wall and blocked up a doorway and thereby prevented communication between the fire-temple and the Dareh Meher, and this caused much inconvenience and hindrance to the priests and others who had been in the habit of passing through the doorway in the course and for the purpose of religious ceremonies and observances. Plaintiffs further said that the doors of the northern room of the fire-temple used to remain open night and day; that the defendants wrongfully and unjustifiably locked up these and other doors, thereby causing great inconvenience to the priests and others engaged in and about the fire-temple. Plaintiffs, therefore, asked for the reliefs prayed for by them.

The defendants, with the exception of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, stated that the fire-temple was entirely rebuilt and enlarged by one Dadabhai Pestonji in 1830; that he was on that account entrusted with the complete management of the temple, and that he appointed as his manager and agent Custoor Dorabji Beramji. In 1863 the said Dadabhai appointed five persons as trustees of the fire-temple and premises. This right of control was entrusted to Bai Motlibai in consideration of her having entirely rebuilt the fire-temple and that she was entitled to appoint trustees. It was stated that the plaintiffs were not entitled to maintain the suit on behalf of the whole Parsi community of Udwada; that there were many persons who were opposed to the reliefs prayed for; and that no cause of action had accrued to the plaintiffs in their own right, etc. Defendants asked that the suit should be dismissed with costs.

The Subordinate Judge found that the sacred fire called the Iran Shah, and the building and other property belonging to it, had vested in the Parsi inhabitants of Udwada, and that they, or the nine priestly families of Udwada, had, as delegates of the Parsi inhabitants of Udwada, exercised absolute authority in regard to the maintenance and administration thereof from the time when the sacred fire was brought to Udwada. It was found further that Dadabhai Pestonji was not invested with the management of the fire-temple, and that Dadabhai did not transfer any of his powers of management to the defendants. It was further found that Bai Motlibai was not entitled to confer on her trustees the power of making rules and regulations for the due government of the trust premises, and that the indenture made by her was not finding on the worshippers so far as it conferred rights or powers in excess of those possessed by Motlibai herself. Several other issues were found in favour of the plaintiffs. This suit was not bad in its inception for want of the Advocate-General's permission or owing to its being brought in an inappropriate form. The oral evidence clearly proved the facts that the nine priestly families who brought the sacred fire to Udwada were the owners of the same; that they were entitled to appropriate the income of the same; and that they, and none else, were entitled to give bol (a religious rite in which sandal and incense are offered to the sacred fire) and perform other religious rites and ceremonies in the fire-temple building. A decree was passed for the plaintiffs, the defendants to bear their own costs and pay the costs of the plaintiffs.

For the appellants, it was argued that the lower court erred in holding that the plaintiffs were entitled to the reliefs they sought on behalf of themselves and on behalf of all other Parsis. It ought to have held that the suit was not so framed as to entitle them to such relief; that the Judge ought to have found all the issues in the case in favour of the defendants, and ought to have dismissed the suit with costs.

The hearing of the appeal was proceeded with during the day.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 16TH MARCH.

SUMMARY.

Pressure.—With the exception of a brisk fall at Karachi and Dwarka, the pressure changes have been small and irregular.

Winds are north-easterly or north-westerly at several of the reporting stations. The force has been fresh to strong at Dwarka.

Temperature is in large defect of normal in many places to the north of Latitude 18° and about normal to its south. The maximum ranged from 105° at Cuddaph to 78° at Lahore and the minimum from 46° at Jaipur to 79° at Cochin.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudless and humidity changes are unimportant.

Rain.—None recorded anywhere.

Weather—Continues fine.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

MAJOR-GENERAL PARSONS, Inspector-General of Artillery, will, according to present arrangements, leave Calcutta for Simla on the 20th instant. After a few days at Simla, he goes on to Karachi, arriving on the 29th, and to Quetta where he arrives on the 31st, inspecting the defences at both places. From Quetta, General Parsons will arrive at Pindi on the 5th April, where he will attend the Committee on the local defences.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c

SALE OF AMERICAN COTTON.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Tyebjee, at the High Court yesterday, heard the suit filed by Sir E. E. A. D Sassoon and others against Motiram Jadowjee and others and another suit filed by the same plaintiffs against Tokersey Jadowjee and others, in which the plaintiffs claimed a decree from the defendants for Rs. 25,808 and Rs. 7,600, respectively. Mr. Inverarity, with Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Starling with Mr. Raikes, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., for the defendants.

The plaintiffs' case was that the first defendants by their three several letters, which were signed by Motiram Jadowjee, and addressed to the plaintiffs at Liverpool, but handed to the plaintiffs in Bombay, confirmed the defendants' instructions to the plaintiffs' Bombay firm to purchase on the defendants' account in all 2,400 bales American cotton for the several deliveries in July, August, and September, 1901. The plaintiffs duly executed the instructions and purchased the bales on the defendants' account. On the 13th May, 1901, both the defendants at Bombay deposited with the plaintiffs by way of equitable mortgage an indenture, dated the 15th June, 1870, being the title deed of an immovable property belonging to the defendants. On the 24th July, 1901, the market price of American Cotton had declined below the prices at which the plaintiffs had executed the defendants' orders to purchase on the defendants' account to such an extent as to show a deficiency in price of about Rs. 21,000, and the plaintiffs by their letter of the 24th July requested the defendants to deposit with them the sum of Rs. 15,000 against the deficiency. The transaction through them. The defendants paid Rs. 5,000 to the plaintiffs on the 26th idem. On the 8th August the market price of American cotton had further declined below the prices at which the plaintiffs had executed the defendants' orders to such an extent as to show a deficiency in price of about Rs. 34,000 or Rs. 29,000 in excess of Rs. 5,000 so paid to the plaintiffs, and the latter accordingly called on the defendants to deposit with them a further sum of Rs. 10,000, giving instructions at the same time that unless that sum was forthwith deposited with them they would have the 2,400 bales of cotton sold. The defendants failed to pay to the plaintiffs any further sum of money, and the plaintiffs in pursuance of the authority given to them by the defendants sold off the bales at the market rate informing the defendants of the same. The sale resulted in a loss of £2,056, and the plaintiffs drew on the defendants for the sum of Rs. 31,032, the draft for which was duly presented to the defendants for payment, but had not been paid. There was now due and owing to the plaintiffs from the defendants, after crediting the latter with Rs. 5,000, the sum of Rs. 26,608, which had not yet been paid.

The plaintiffs had filed another suit in respect of liabilities arising out of similar transactions with the firm of Tokersey Jadowjee, and in which they prayed for similar relief against the members of that firm in respect of Rs. 7,600.

The defendants said that the transactions were not personal transactions of the firm; defendant but were of the firm of Motiram Jadowjee, in which both defendants were jointly interested. At the time they deposited the title deeds the plaintiffs obtained a letter from them authorising them to sell the house and pay themselves any losses that might accrue due in respect of the defendants' transactions. The security was considered more than ample, and the plaintiffs distinctly and definitely agreed that they would require no deposit in future by way of margin in respect of the defendants' transaction through them. The defendants denied that their transactions showed a deficiency of Rs. 34,000, or anything approaching that sum. The sale was improper and unauthorised. Without prejudice to their contentions, the defendants said that the transactions were gambling and wagering transactions, and the plaintiffs were not entitled to maintain that suit in respect thereof. The cotton alleged to be bought was never intended to be taken delivery of, and the whole object of the transactions was to gamble in differences dependent on the rise or fall of the Liverpool cotton market, and that fact was well-known to the plaintiffs. The defendants under the circumstances prayed that the suit might be dismissed with costs.

A similar written statement was submitted by Tokersey Jadowjee and others.

The evidence in the case was proceeded with.

SOCIAL GATHERING AT THE GUJERAT COLLEGE.

A social gathering of the Gujarat College Hostel students was held in the College Hall on Friday, Mr. W. A. Hirst, Principal of the College, presiding. The premises and the compound of the College were brilliantly illuminated and tastefully decorated. Among those present were Mrs. Hirst, Messrs. C. A. Pandya, H. N. Parekh, V. M. Patel, M. N. Doshi, C. J. Pandit, and many others.

The proceedings opened with a thoughtful speech from the Chairman, in the course of which

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Lecture I.—Wednesday, 18th March.
Lecture II.—Thursday, 19th March.
Lecture III.—Wednesday, 25th March.
Lecture IV.—Thursday, 26th March.
Lecture V.—Wednesday, 1st April.
Lecture VI.—Thursday, 2nd April.

SUBJECT:—"The Roman Character Illustrated by the Etymology and History of the principal words in the Latin Language."

LECTURER—Professor J. NELSON FRASER, M.A.

The Lectures are open to the public.

By Order,
FARDUNJI M. DASTUR, M.A.,
University Registrar.

Bombay, 17th March, 1903.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, MARCH 17, 1903.

GLEANINGS FROM THE CENSUS.

MR. JERVOISE ATHELSTANE BAINES, C.S.I., who had charge of the Census operations of 1891, read a paper the other day before a meeting of the Indian Section of the Society of Arts on the Census of 1901, from which he extracted a number of instructive facts. Taking the Census, Mr. Baines told his hearers, dislocates, for a considerable time, the ordinary work of the town or village staff of officials; it withdraws from the none too numerous body of district officers several whom the local Governments can ill spare; and last, but not least, it throws upon the Olympians at head-quarters the responsibility and labour of finding answers to a budget of totally new conundrums. The Census officer he describes as no man's child, the imposer of tales of strawless bricks upon the districts, and the breakwater of the Secretariat against the waves of importunate inquirers. "Like his ancestors, the barbarians drive him to the sea, and the sea beats him back to the barbarians. He fulminates summer lightning, lambent but innocuous until it passes through the transformer of the Government to which he is temporarily attached, in but not of it, as a sort of sub-pro-tem demi-god for a limited time and a still more limited purpose." Considered as a mere record of official efficiency, Mr. Baines claims that the Indian Census shall receive respect, for the work stands out above the rest of the enumerations he is acquainted with from the stand-point of literary merit alone. Indeed, to our mind the Indian Census reports are alone in their claim to literary merit; moreover they may compare with those of other countries as compilations of statistics. The compilers of the Indian Census reports and reviews are not specialists in statistical learning, but they have the faculty of handling facts and of setting them forth fully and clearly for the information and decision of others. They have the necessary literary training, and, as Mr. Baines observes, the equally necessary saving grace of humour, which saves them from any resentment of stupidity against which the gods themselves, says Schiller, fight in vain. Yet, the late Census Commissioner told his hearers that the amount of history and detail put into the report depends upon the degree of ignorance which the reporter assumes to be characteristic of his probable reader; and in questions such as those of religion and caste or language the special character of each province has to be taken into account and cannot be ignored or passed over. It would never do to refer the general reader to the former reports, for he would be unable to get at them. Besides, says Mr. Baines, amply justifying the writing of a fresh report each decade, it is not quite in accordance with human nature to assume that one cannot say what has been said before with much more point and grace.

Having been connected with four different enumerations in India, Mr. Baines is more perfectly at home among the countless tables than any other individual. He deduces lessons from them which would but for him be lost, and is able to make suggestions for the guidance of those who hereafter shall be entrusted with the work. One Census with which Mr. Baines was associated dealt with India under its normal conditions, undisturbed by famine or special ravages of disease. The period he quotes as containing an indication of the standard by which it is possible to measure the abnormal features of the ensuing census. This was the period between 1881 and 1891. The growth of population during that period was just under eleven per cent., about what might be expected to prevail in an old established civilisation consisting mainly of agriculturists and not materially reinforced by immigration from outside. By this standard it is possible to assess the check imposed upon the accretion of population by the late distress. Instead of an increase of eleven per cent. there was only one in 1891-1901 of one and a half per cent. The highest rates of loss in district areas are shown to have been eighteen per cent. in Bombay, twenty in the Central Provinces, twelve Berar, six and a half Madras, while the Bundelkhand group in the United Provinces declined by some ten and a half per cent. In the States the rates were far heavier, being 42 per cent. in Bundi, 36 in Jesalmer, 40 in Mewar, 30 in Bikanir, 38 in the Mahi group, while Baroda decreased by 19 per cent. and the Central India group by over seventeen. Mr. Baines shows that in the distribution of functions in India, the town plays a part insignificant as compared with the importance of urban life in Western Europe or the Colonies. But on the approach of famine there is always the inclination on the part of the lower classes to betake themselves to the nearest large centre of population. Thus it happens that the urban aggregate does not on this occasion indicate a falling off like the surrounding local tracts. The cities of the plain even in the midst of famine show for the most part an increase—Nagpur, Ahmedabad, Surat, Agra, Hyderabad, Ajmere, Indore, and Jubbulpur, furnishing examples. The proportion of the urban population to the total is shown to have risen in the decade, but this is a fact of little value, since the change must be due in a great measure to the depletion of the rural tracts than to the increase in the towns.

Referring to the increases in the cities, Mr. Baines remarks that "as a Bombay duck and a patriot" he begs to defer judgment on the 24 per cent. increase in Calcutta until he gets details. "The city of palaces has shrewd methods with its suburbs which have to be carefully watched from the other side of the punka." This is all Mr. Baines says, but like many another he is inclined to view Calcutta methods with suspicion. As a feature worthy of note in regard to the variation in the component elements of the population of the large towns, the late Commissioner observes that while in almost all of the great seaports, except Bombay and Karachi, the ratio of females tends to decrease in the great towns of the interior, the reverse has been the case since 1891. This he finds to be in harmony with the general tendency throughout the country, especially in the famine zones, and indeed with experience over a much wider field than India affords. There seems to be an inclination for the weaker sex to increase relatively faster than the other in some proportion to a rise in the standard of life. As circumstances grow easier the vitality of women seems to increase. Conversely it is the women who bear the stress of famine better than men, and Mr. Baines has prepared a table showing that in every one of the groups of decreased population, with the exception of those of the Bengal States which fell off, the loss of the fair sex is markedly less than that of the men, the differences being almost proportional, so to speak, to the intensity of the distress. Another fact of considerable value, brought to light, is the effect of famine upon the distribution of the population of age. Naturally, Mr. Baines points out, those who suffer most are the physically weak, who are found at the beginning and the end of life, and every return he has had the opportunity of examining told the same tale of relative decrease in the number of the old and those who have not reached their sixth year. The difference here, again is proportional to the intensity of the stress of the period of scarcity.

THE BOMBAY ABKARI DEPARTMENT.

THE Abkari Administration Report for 1901-1902, which has just been issued, shows the revenue derivable from liquors of all descriptions to be in a particularly flourishing condition, despite the ravages of plague and famine. Dr. J. Pollen, who was in charge of the Department from 1st August, 1901, to 31st May, 1902, remarks that the system under which country spirit farms were managed during the year under report were the same as in the previous year. The systems for realizing the revenue for toddy were also the same as in the previous year. There was no change in the rates of tree-tax throughout the Presidency. The rates of still-head duty and maxima selling prices also remained the same except in the Ratnagiri District and the coast talukas of the Kanara District, where the rates of still-head duty on mhowra spirit and the maxima selling prices of mhowra and toddy spirits were increased from 1st April, 1902, by four annas per gallon of 25 deg. under proof. The results of the working of the new Hemp Drugs Act shows that out of the total issues of 580 maunds 38 seers of ganja and 11 maunds 14 seers of bhang from warehouses only 3 maunds and 20 seers of ganja and 30 seers of bhang were removed for supply to Native States, and this clearly shows that the State contractors had overstocked their godowns in anticipation of the enhanced duty. The provisions of the Mhowra Flowers Act, which apply only to the Thana and Kolaba districts, are now well understood by the people. The period of mhowra vacation allowed by Section 18 A of the Act was extended to the 15th May, 1902, by a Government Notification on account of the lateness of the crop. The number of prosecutions under the Mhowra Flowers Act in the Thana district rose from 27 in 1900-1901 to 74 in 1901-1902. In Kolaba the number of cases decreased from 16 in 1900-1901 to 11 in the year under report. The question of extending the Act to the Balsar and Pardi divisions of the Surat district and to the Broach and Nasik districts is being considered by Government. The number of offences against the Abkari law shows an increase, the total number of cases brought up being 2,834 against 1,978 in the previous year. The number of cases of illicit distillation and possession of implements for unauthorised manufacture increased by 382, those of illicit importation and possession of liquor by 143, and other miscellaneous offences against the Abkari laws by 331. Dr. Pollen in commenting upon these figures remarks that the preventive establishments are far too weak and undermanned to contend successfully against the serious difficulties with which they are confronted, and that the detection of so many cases is in the circumstances creditable to the officers concerned. In concluding his report Dr. Pollen also mentions prominently the names of Mr. E. Lawrence, I.C.S., Collector of Belgaum, and Mr. Stewart, Collector of Nasik, for the constant interest they have taken in the Abkari administration of their districts, while among other officers mentioned for good work are Messrs. Proctor, C. B. Smith, H. J. Kees, and Kuverjee Darasha.

WOOD PULP PAPER.

THE Canadian Wild North-West is being steadily tamed. We read today without emotion the surprising details of a Company working on the banks of the Saguenay in the province of Quebec, whose business it is to convert into pulp the illimitable forests there and on the banks of the Chicoutimi river. The latter gives its name to the Company. The time-honoured utilisation of rags for the making of paper has almost ceased, and wood pulp has taken their place. What becomes of the rags nowadays it is difficult to say, but we must hope that in this hygienic age they are destroyed. As they are not employed to do good, they should not be allowed to work harm. Of the strides that the manufacture of paper from wood pulp has made, we gain some idea by studying the prospectus of a new Company that, after a successful installation, is inviting subscriptions for new shares, 800 at five hundred dollars a-piece. The Company has undertaken to develop the water power of the river Chicoutimi and establish, at its junction with the Saguenay, paper pulp mills. This should be easily done for they own the timber rights in 335,500 acres of spruce land besides the Canadian Governments rights in the bed of the Chicoutimi river for a distance of twelve miles. This body of water supplies, at low water, about 25,000 horse-power. Lake Kenogami is also secured to the Company, and this sheet of water, thirty miles in area, provides a permanent reservoir for supplementing the supply. The Company own an immense frontage on the Saguenay, where their wharves are built, and to which their own electric railway conveys the pulp from the mills. This again runs in connection with the railway to Quebec. The mills now turn out 20,000 tons of wet pulp per annum, and will do far more. Edward Lloyd, Limited, and other paper consumers have contracted to absorb the greater part of the output for the next six years, so that the Company have every prospect of making a good thing out of the new shares they are offering to the public. The profits for the year ending last June amounted, according to the prospectus, to more than twice the amount necessary to pay the interest on the entire issue of bonds. The trapper will have little more employment in these woods given over to a city-minded, money-making Directorate. The pulp-fiend will cut down the primeval forest and render desolate the sylvan scene. Butler's Great Lone Land will, when the Chicoutimi Company have worked their wicked will, be more grimly lonely than ever unless Canada is not too busy with corn-growing to prevent the entire destruction of her forest land to make paper.

FAMOUS CRICKETERS ON WIDER WICKETS.

IT is interesting to find that considerable opposition is being offered by well-known cricketers to the proposal to widen the wicket by one inch, which, according to a cable received a few days ago, the M. C. C. have decided to adopt. Several of the most famous amateurs of the day write strongly against the proposed change, amongst them the Hon. Stanley Jackson, whose views on all matters pertaining to the game are not to be lightly disregarded. The famous Yorkshire player maintains that the additional width suggested will not achieve its object, and advocates an experiment with a wicket 9½ inches wide and 29 inches high, that is to say, 2 inches higher than the one now in use. But he also admits that while there is a desire to lessen the number of drawn games, the public do not want a decrease in the number of runs obtained. As an alternative Mr. Jackson suggests that the matter should be left as it stands, a state of things which most people would prefer. K. S. Ranjitsinhji's views on the subject are equally interesting, and we note with considerable satisfaction that the famous batsman adopts precisely the attitude we have taken on this much-vexed question. In the first place, he points out that it would be highly injurious to sacrifice the interests of the general body of cricketers for the sake of the minority who play first class cricket, even assuming that a wider wicket is desirable in county matches. Then "Ranji" declares that the majority of drawn games are the result of, to use his own words, "downright bad fielding," and he blames county committees for not paying more attention to this matter. And again he points out, as we have done, that the inevitable result of widening the wicket will be to make cricket slower than it has been. He adduces other arguments against the suggested reform, and altogether presents a very strong case in favour of allowing things to remain as they are. If only the wickets, or "pitches" as they are now called, be moderately prepared as formerly on good old English turf and grass, and not by over-preparation ruined as they now are, and turned into adamantine over-rolled billiard tables, so easy for batsmen to perform on, the result will be fewer runs, while the equality between the batsman and bowler, so long lost and regretted by real lovers of our great game, would be restored everywhere. To alter the size of the stumps now would cause regret to many, we feel sure.

THE P. & O. Company's s. s. Arabia, with the outward mails of the 6th instant, left Aden at 11 p.m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at noon on Friday next.

THE Royal Indian Marine steamer Elphinstone, Commander D. H. Gibson, sailed yesterday for Karachi.

AMONG the passengers who left Bombay yesterday for Europe by the Florio Rubattino S. N. Co.'s steamer Dco. Balduino, were the Baron and Baroness L. Franchetti.

MR. J. CRUMMY, Acting Deputy Commissioner of Police, Bombay, Sirdar Mir Abdul Ali, Khan Bahadur, head of the Criminal Investigation Department, Bombay, and Mr. Superintendent Ingram of the Dock Police, Bombay, retire from the service of the Bombay Police Force from the 1st April next. Mr. R. P. Lambert, District Superintendent of Police, Ahmedabad, will shortly take charge of his appointment as Deputy Commissioner of Police, Bombay. Sirdar Mir Abdul Ali will be succeeded probably by one of the Divisional Superintendents.

A RECENT Customs circular issued by the Government of India is, under all the circumstances, distinctly soothing. It begins by revoking the additional duty on Russian sugar which has been in force in India during the last three and a half years; but it goes on to grimly enforce a special duty to be levied upon sugars coming from France, Denmark, the Argentine and Russia with reference to the excess bounty imposed in these countries over the maximum permitted by the Brussels Conference. Under this provision the special duty will affect the various sugars as follows:—French refined sugar, special duty 9 annas 8 pies per cwt., unrefined sugar 8 annas 5 pies per cwt.; Danish sugar, 8 annas 10 pies cwt.; Argentine refined sugar special duty Rs. 5-7-5, unrefined Rs. 4-0-8; Russian refined sugar Rs. 9-10-2, unrefined Rs. 5-15-10. It will be seen that the special embargo on Russian sugar is heavier than that upon any of the others; the reason being, of course, that Russia is the most notorious sinner in the world in the matter of the bounties. Her bounty, for example, exceeds the Brussels Conference limit by Rs. 19-4-4 per cwt.

THE "Morning Advertiser" says it is probable that the choice of Lord Curzon's successor will be made between Lord Selborne and Mr. Brodrick, and adds: A place in the Cabinet will be found for Lord Curzon on his return home next January.

CYNICAL people are saying, writes the "Free Lance," that Mr. Brodrick, after the entirely illegal salute of fifteen guns, fired in his honour when he left Malta, is asking for more, and as the only way in which more can be given him without wrecking the constitution is by sending him to India as Viceroy, he is to be sent. He will then be entitled to a salute of twenty-one guns whenever he feels low-spirited, a childish delight that no true patriot will grudge him. So long as he goes away, and stops away, no expense in the way of fireworks will trouble us.

Mr. B. is a Minister bold,
And the Kaiser has made him a Knight;
To salute the Red Eagle perhaps is illegal,
But it's really his only delight.
Though particular people may scold,
And the cynical laughingly flout,
We'll not grudge him a gun of the twenty and one
When the Government fires him out.

RUSSIA AND THE MEDITERRANEAN.

(BY COMMANDER E. HAMILTON CURREY, R. N.)

IN that great game in which all the nations take a hand, and which, for the want of a better name, has been christened diplomacy, the Empire of Russia has always held a commanding position. This is due not only to the magnitude of her possessions and the size of her fighting forces, but also to the fact that where the other players are compelled to show their cards she alone holds up her hand, which is seen of none.

Great Britain has a habit, be it good or be it bad, of laying all her trumps on the table, face upwards, and the other nations, although not so generously disposed, are still unable to conceal the strength or weakness of their suits. But Russia, writes Commander Hamilton Currey in the "Pall Mall Gazette," persistently declares "No trumps," and it is left to her adversaries to penetrate, if they can, the mysteries which she so carefully guards. But, guard them as she may, a study of the Press of England, occasionally reveals side-lights on her purposes and her ambitions. How much the study of the Press does reveal is instanced by the extraordinary prescience shown at times by members of it when concerned with their own affairs.

A member of the Fourth Estate was starting on one of those difficult and dangerous journeys, which, when recorded, make such excellent reading in "the dailies," on the way to Cannon Street by the 9·15. "I must be back in six months," he said to the editor in whose service he was starting. "Ah! to be in time for the South African war," was the answer. "Just what I mean," said the "special." These men knew!

But he who would attempt to follow the course of Russian policy must have the patience of Job and the nose of a sleuth-hound; he may be quite certain that any deductions which he may draw from his studies will, if they find their way into print, be blacked out by the Press Censor should his article ever reach as far as "Holy Russia." Recently one corner of the curtain which conceals the great stage of the Russian Empire has been lifted, and the outside world has been permitted a peep at one of the workings of the drama.

This has come about in a series of articles in the "Novoe Vremya" of St. Petersburg, and have taken the form of bitter rebuke of Spain for not fortifying the Campo of Gibraltar, and thus rendering that fortress useless to the English. The curious thing is that these articles have always appeared upon the 25th of the month. In the article of November 25 "methinks the lady doth protest too much," as a statement is made that "the Zafarin Islands, which are being fortified," are to be considered as a complete set-off against the possession of Gibraltar. To the uninitiated this sounds very terrible, especially when is goes on to state that fifty battleships can lie securely in the harbour of the island named Isabel Segunda.

THE ZAFARIN ISLANDS.

The new port and fortress in the Mediterranean comes as somewhat of a shock to the timid newspaper reader, who thinks that at last Russia is on the move and "something is going to be done." Let us hasten to reassure him. Should he wish for information on the subject of the Zafarin Islands he may certainly find them marked on a large atlas, but gazetteers and even encyclopædias are contemptuously uninforming on the subject. The islands in question are off the north coast of Morocco, are owned by Spain, and the largest of them is half a mile long by a quarter broad; the smallest has a garrison of about three hundred men, but three is no water, save rain water, and all provisions are brought by ship. They are 150 miles from Gibraltar, and twenty-seven from Melilla, which is also owned by Spain.

It is true that they form the only protection for two hundred miles of the North African coast, and that ships can anchor under their lee in comparative safety between them and Cape del Agua, two miles to the southward on the mainland; but as to the harbour in the Island Isabel Segunda—well, it does not exist! This, then, is a bogey set up by the Russian Press to frighten people who know nothing of naval affairs, but it surely savours somewhat of the ancient practice of beating a drum in the dark to keep up your courage. Who can say what the object is of setting such "canards sauvages" to fly through the empyrean of European politics, especially as no one is the least likely to be frightened by them.

But, however this may be, Russia is everywhere struggling "to get to the water," and we know only too well how she succeeded at Port Arthur. Now that she has Persia financially in her grip, he object is to win her way to the remarkably "warm water" of the Persian Gulf, and share in all the peace and order which close on a hundred years of the "Pax Britannica" has assured to that region.

But there is one name which has not been whispered by Russia to her partners in the game of diplomacy for just five and twenty years, and, that name is Constantinople. For the time is not yet, and she knows how to wait. In 1877 the music-halls resounded with the only song of its class which ever passed into history, and which affixed the nickname of Jingo to the supporters of a great political party. But the inane and paltry drivel of the song contained at least one wholesome sentiment, "And while we're Britons true the Russians shall not have Constantinople." Lord Beaconsfield and the Mediterranean Fleet baulked the Bear of his ambition, and it is interesting to observe what a great deed the statesman performed for the benefit of his country. For if we assume that Russia had been permitted to close upon the City of the Bosphorus, where would England be now that the Colossus of the North has the aid of the great sea power of France? With Constantinople as the naval base of the "predominant partner" in the Duel Alliance we might find ourselves hardly put to it "to keep our head with our hand" in the event of war with these two Powers.

IN THE EVENT OF WAR.

The policy of England as at present understood by the public is that the Mediterranean Fleet, in the event of war would be immediately reinforced by the Channel Squadron. If a sudden declaration of war were agreed upon by the Allies several courses, most remarkably advantageous to them and equally disadvantageous to us, are open for them to adopt. The destruction of all submarine cables, a preliminary step, would not affect the Allies, whose overland wires would all be in working order. If a blockade of the Straits of Gibraltar were decided on, they might interpose an enormously superior force between the Channel and Mediterranean Fleets, and stand an excellent chance of engaging with and defeating them singly before a junction could be effected. But although Gibraltar is only seven hundred and twenty miles from Toulon, it is nearly nineteen hundred from Constantinople, and the difficulty of the coal supply to the Russian fleet would militate strongly against the adoption of this plan. This difficulty, of course, is not insuperable, but the question of time also arises.

If the suspicions of England were aroused, as of course they would be by the destruction of the submarine cables, the immediate despatch of the Channel Fleet to Gibraltar, only just over a thousand miles, would frustrate the object of the Allies, for once under the guns of the Rock, they could await the arrival of the Mediterranean fleet or push on to Malta, should the belated blockade of the Straits be raised. Another objection in the present days is the danger to a blockading squadron of torpedo attack from a fortified port, and, in consequence, it is not very likely that this blockade would be attempted.

But if we glance at the chart of the Mediterranean we shall find that Malta forms the apex of a triangle of which the sides are, approximately, measured in a straight line, Malta to Toulon, six hundred miles, Malta to Constantinople seven hundred and sixty miles, and Toulon to Constantinople eleven hundred and fifty miles. The distance from Toulon to Constantinople, by sea, passing close round Cape Spartivento, the southern extreme of Sardinia, Cape Passaro, the south-eastern corner of Sicily, passing south of Morea, between the islands of Pat and Cerigo, and so north through the Archipelago, is fourteen hundred and eighty miles. This is the distance by sea which separates the base of the Allies.

(Concluded on page 6.)

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE SOMALILAND CAMPAIGN.

SWANN'S FORCE IN ACTION.

ROUT OF THE ENEMY.

LONDON, MARCH 15.

Reuter, telegraphing from Aden, says that the force dispatched by Colonel Swann routed a strong force of the enemy at Lasakante wells, killing fifteen and capturing and wounding many.

The first communication between Obbia and Bohotle has been established by Bikanir's sowars carrying despatches. The Mullah has gone to Ogaden for arms.

General Manning holds a strong position at Galkayu. Colonel Swann is co-operating with him.

LONDON, MARCH 16.

The Mullah is now within a triangle of which Galkayu, Damot, and Bari are the angles. The co-operating Abyssinian are occupying Bari.

CIVIL SERVICE ESTIMATES.

GRANTS FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

LONDON, MARCH 15.

The Civil Service Estimates for 1903-1904 include grants-in-aid of Uganda of £13,000; Central Africa, £48,000; Somaliland, £50,000; East Africa, £256,000; the latter covering an anticipated deficiency on the cost of working the railway and the purchase of steamers for the Victoria Nyanza. The sum voted for 1903-1904 was supplementary to the estimate for 1902-1903.

THE GLOBE SCANDALS.

WHITAKER-WRIGHT RE-ARRESTED.

Mr. Whitaker-Wright was re-arrested at New York as he was landing from the liner La Lorraine.

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught have arrived at Malta.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S RETURN.

LONDON, MARCH 16.

Mr. Chamberlain was received by the King and Queen at Buckingham Palace yesterday.

THE NEAR EAST.

THE MACEDONIAN REFORMS.

In consequence of Russia's objections to German officers, the Sultan has an horised the engagement of Swedish and Norwegian officers as instructors for the Macedonian Gendarmerie.

THE NAVY.

The report of the Naval Reserves' Committee says that the Navy has outgrown the power of supply of the Merchant Navy, and suggests the partial introduction of a short service formation of naval volunteers, and the possible employment of soldiers as marines in times of emergency, and the making of local arrangements for the supply of Asiatics, especially lascars, as stokers.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, MARCH 16.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Arabia, with the English Mails of the 6th instant, left here for Bombay at 11 p.m. yesterday.

THE CALCUTTA HIGH COURT.

CONCLUSION OF THE DRESSMAKER'S CASE.

JUDGMENT RESERVED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 16.

The hearing of the dressmaker's case in the High Court, which has been going on for a number of days past, was concluded to-day. Judgment is to be given next Wednesday.

NATIVE INFANTRY LINES AT MERCARA.

CALCUTTA, MARCH 13.

A lakh of rupees will be provided in the estimates of 1903-04 for the new Native Infantry Lines at Mercara.

ILLNESS OF THE LORD BISHOP OF MADRAS.

MADRAS, MARCH 16.

The Lord Bishop of Madras is still suffering from fever.

JUSTICE BODDAM OF MADRAS.

SUFFERING FROM GOUT.

Mr. Justice Boddam is laid up with gout, and will be unable to attend the court till after the Easter vacation.

The Chief Justice is also indisposed.

LORD AND LADY AMPTHILL.

THEIR TOUR IN MYSORE.

Lord and Lady Ampthill and staff left last night for a tour in the Mysore province, where they will be the guests of the Maharajah.

COLONEL A. E. J. CROLY, R.A.M.C., has handed over charge of the Bombay Branch Countess of Dufferin's Fund to Mr. W. S. Millard and all communications should in future be addressed to the latter as Honorary Secretary of the Fund at 6, Apollo street, Fort.

MADRAS FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT

VICTORY FOR THE LINCOLNS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 16.

The Final of the Madras Presidency Football Tournament was played on Saturday evening before a huge crowd of spectators, including the Governor. The match was between the Lincolnshire Regiment and the Royal Warwicks. The former started with the wind and a very even game resulted, neither side having much advantage though the Warwicks would have scored several times had Green, the Lincolns' goal-keeper, not been so alert. The game ended in a pointless draw, and on being ordered to replay the Lincolns protested as they had played four matches in four days. The Committee overruled this objection and ordered the teams to play extra time. Matters were again equal at the first, then the Lincoln left wing made a grand dash, passed across the Warwick goal to the right, and Branney put the ball through amid great enthusiasm. Nothing further resulted so the Lincolns won by one goal to nil.

His Excellency the Governor afterwards in a few words congratulated the winners, encouraged the losers and praised the Gunners for their sporting spirit in coming all the way from Bombay. He then presented the Cup to the winners and pewters to each member of the Lincoln and Warwick teams.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

CALCUTTA, MARCH 16.

Brigadier-General Black, commanding the Deesa District, proceeds home shortly on privilege leave.

Colonel Keir, R. A., officiates as A.-A.-G. at the Punjab Command Headquarters vice Colonel Anderson on leave.

A wing, of the 3rd Bombay Infantry rails from Ahmednagar to Satara.

MR. HENRY DALLAS' COMPANY.

"KITTY GREY" AT THE NOVELTY THEATRE.

A PLEASING rendering of the charming little musical comedy "Kitty Grey" was given last evening at the Novelty Theatre by Mr. Henry Dallas Company. There was a good house, and those who know anything of the success which the piece attained in London and the provinces of England under the management of Mr. Geo. Edwardes will readily understand that last evening's performance was very enjoyable. The piece was originally intended as a come dy, and as such it was first produced at the Strand Theatre. The success which characterised its production there led Mr. Geo. Edwardes to seek the assistance of Messrs Ivan Caryll and Sidney Jones, and from them came the charming libretto and dainty songs which helped greatly to make such a triumph of the piece when it appeared again as a musical comedy. "Kitty Grey" is, perhaps, one of the most ambitious things which the Dallas Company have attempted in this city, but they performed well. The songs were all good, and with the bright and rippling music which strings the piece together the company as a whole were quite at home. Indeed the Dallas Company have in "Kitty Grey" found a piece which thoroughly suits them. The title role is taken by Miss Lily Cavenagh. Previous to coming to Bombay she had achieved considerable success in it. Last night she was in her best form. Her songs and her acting were full of the gaiety and the sentiment which has made the character so charming. Miss Nellie Curtis as "Lady Bingfield" was as blithe as ever. She has always been successful in this city, and were the Dallas Company to lose her services she would be exceedingly difficult to replace. Mr. Henry Dallas as the "King of Illyria" had a part which suited him eminently, and Mr. Percival Knight as "Lord Plantagenet" was also in his element. The other members of the Company performed in a way that promises great things for their present sojourn in this city. To-day "Naughty Nancy," a new London success, will be presented.

THE "KEY WEST" AND "NAUTILUS" DEAD HEAT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As there appears to be a difference of opinion concerning the above "Dead Heat" and its final result, and as the difference affects both punter and layer, it would be well to invite an expression of opinion from both sides.

In the "Medium Plate" decided on Saturday, 7th current, on the Mahalaxmi Race Course, "Key West" and "Nautilus" made a dead heat, and immediately after the Judge decided the race the owners declared they would run a Decider, and it was accordingly ruled by the Stewards that the run off should be after the last race of the day. This, however, did not come about as the owner of "Nautilus" determined in the meantime not to run. "Key West" was, therefore, declared the winner of the race—and this is where the point of difference comes in. The layer of the odds maintains that the bets must be divided, and the punter as vigorously insists for the payment of the bets made on "Key West."

To my mind it is clear the bets must be divided, and I give the following as my reason for making the statement. It is, I believe, laid down by the rules of racing that in the event of a dead heat the dead heaters must either run off or divide. In this case neither course was followed, and "Key West" is said to have "walked over" for the Decider, and this I am sure every true sportsman will maintain was against all the traditions of real sport. To make the matter clear I must confess that I backed "Nautilus" to the extent of a modest ten rupees, and after the dead heat I went to the Bookmaker and asked him to pay half, but he refused to pay as the Stewards had decided there should be a "run off." This did not occur and "Key West" walked over, and, therefore, my bet is ruled as lost.—Why if a walk over is no race, and bets must be returned; and I maintain that I am entitled to half my bet.—Yours, &c.,

OLD EBOR.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

MARCH 16.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN—Via Teheran, Perfect Via Turkey Perfect Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE—Via Teheran, Perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez perfect.

AMERICA—Via Brestpo rfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, interrupted. Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.

Cable Cayenne Pinheiros interrupted.

Cable Guantanamo Mole St Nicholas interrupted.

Cable Puerto Plata Martinique interrupted.

Cables Dominique Martinique, St. Lucia Martinique Guadaloupe Martinique, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, interrupted.

Telegrams will be conveyed frequently by steamers.

Cable communication with Martinique is open via Lisbon and Cadiz.

Telegrams can only be accepted at sender's risk.

Code addresses should not be used.

Cable Paramaribo Cayenne interrupted.

Cable Zanzibar Momoasa interrupted.

Moulmein route to Siam restored.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 16th March 1903.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	14	3	49 p m	15	25
Teheran	16	2	21 p m	0	41
Suez	16	2	0 p m	1	3

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., or the 16th March, 1903.

	Maximum Time H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	42	0	2
,, Karachi	0	12	0	3
,, Mairas	0	38	0	5

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

THE GREAT GALE AT HOME.

EXTENT OF THE DAMAGE.

MANY WRECKS ON THE COAST.

THE "RESOLUTION'S" EXPERIENCE.

LONDON, Feb. 28—The British first-class battleship Resolution had a trying experience during the gale in the Channel. She was continually washed by the mountainous seas. The waves struck the vessel with such force as to bend an armoured door. The chain controlling the tiller was also snapped, with the result that a huge mass of metal was kept flying from side to side. Fortunately it failed to penetrate the ship. The hand steering-wheel was also rendered useless. The vessel was, however, safely steered to Plymouth by means of her screws.

Incoming steamers report having encountered the worst hurricane that has been experienced on the British coast during the past twenty years. The storm, and the floods resulting, have done great damage in the North of Ireland and on the west coast of Scotland. Some damage has been done to several English breakwaters and harbours. Further wrecks are also reported. A train, consisting of ten carriages, was blown side down across another set of metals on the viaduct at Ulverstone in Lancashire. Thirty passengers were injured. The roof of the residence of Rev. Mr. De Winton, a Primitive Methodist clergyman, at Hetton-le-Hole, in Durham, was destroyed, and Mr. De Winton, who was sleeping in the house, was killed. His wife was seriously injured. Many buildings were unroofed in Dublin, whence several fatalities are reported.

The collier Ottercaps, 915 tons, belonging to Sutherland, has been wrecked off Finisterre, on the French coast. Seven dead bodies have been recovered, and it is feared that the crew and passengers, to the number of thirty, have been drowned.

Telegraphic communication is almost suspended in the North of England, owing to the damage done by the storm. The suspension bridge across the Menai Straits is buckled, and the centre portion of the structure has been moved.

The gale which has swept the British Isles was specially fierce in Ireland. Dublin Castle, the official residence of the Irish Viceroy, has been damaged. Churches were destroyed both in Cork and Holyhead, and several public buildings and factories have been wrecked. Altogether eighty-two persons have been injured.

London, March 1.—The terrific gale that has swept over the British Isles is moderating, though the tale of losses is still incomplete. Great damage has been done in the Isle of Man. Houses and churches have been wrecked particularly All Saints Church, at Peeltown, where the memorial window was blown in, and the roof of the nave was lifted off and fell within the church.

THE TRANSVAAL.

STRINGENT IMMIGRATION LAW.

AN EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

London, Feb. 28.—The amended Peace Preservation Ordinance of the Transvaal has been published at Pretoria. Its purpose is to increase the stringency of the rules governing admission to, and residence in, the colony. It also provides for the imposition of heavy penalties on the holders of forged permits.

An educational ordinance has been promulgated at Pretoria. It provides for the establishment of an Education Department, together with high schools, a university, and technical, reformatory and other schools, free or otherwise. The ordinance further provides that instruction in the Dutch language shall be limited to five hours in each week, including religious instruction.

LORD ROSEBERY AT PAISLEY.

THE STATE OF THE LIBERAL PARTY.

London, Feb. 28.—Lord Rosebery delivered a political address yesterday at Paisley, in Scotland. The Liberal Party, he said, was at present like a caterpillar separated from its leaf. If it had no reason for its existence, it would surely and deservedly die. What was required was a reconsideration of its policy, new methods, and fresher ideals, and that it should come into closer sympathy with the country.

The "Times," commenting on the speech, says it is not enough that Lord Rosebery should tell the Liberal Party that its need was fresher ideals. He ought to supply them.

BRITAIN'S FOOD SUPPLY.

ROYAL COMMISSION RECOMMENDED.

London, Feb. 28.—An influential meeting was held at Mansion House yesterday, to consider the question of the security of Great Britain's food supply in war time. The meeting resolved to recommend the appointment of a Royal Commission to inquire fully into the subject.

THE LADYSMITH DINNER.

BRITONS AND BOERS.

GENERAL HAMILTON'S PREDICTION.

London, March 1.—General Ian Hamilton, at the Ladysmith dinner last night, in commenting on the offer of the Boer contingent for the Somaliland campaign, predicted that there would be 5,000 Boer horsemen on the side of the British in the next great war.

AN ANARCHIST DISCHARGED.

London March 1.—Hirtgel, the anarchist, who was arrested in New York last month, has been discharged with a severe reprimand. Several American organisations have selected him as representative of the International Anarchist Congress to be held in Paris on March 25.

BRITISH REGULARS AND COLONIAL VOLUNTEERS.

GENERAL HAMILTON'S EVIDENCE.

London, March 1.—General Hamilton, in his evidence before the War Commission, said that he did not think the British regulars were equal to the Boers or to the colonial troops from the stand point of individual intelligence, power of observation, and capacity to look after themselves.

WITH regard to the Indian Census Report which is in the hands of Mr. Galt, who succeeded Mr. Risley as Census Commissioner on the 23rd January, the Language chapter will be written by Dr. Grierson, who is in charge of the Linguistic Survey of India. He will embody in it a summary of the main results of that survey so far as it has progressed up to date. The age statistics will be examined by Mr. G. F. Hardy, who dealt with them also in 1881 and 1891; and it is possible that the fresh data now available may lead to some modifications of the estimates previously formed of the average duration of life in India and of the birth and death-rates in the different Provinces.

THE United States Mint is striking special souvenir gold dollars to commemorate the centenary of the purchase of Louisiana from the French in 1803 and as a souvenir of the Universal Exposition, St. Louis, 1904. By Act of Congress, the issue is limited to 250,000. The face of the coin bears the lettering "Louisiana Purchase Exposition, 1803-1903, One Dollar," whilst, on the reverse of half the number, is impressed the head of Thomas Jefferson, the statesman, who negociated the Treaty with Napoleon for the purchase. On the remaining 125,000 is the head of William McKinley, among whose last official acts as President was the signing of the Proclamation of the Exhibition. Around the portraits are the words "United States of America."

OPENING OF THE BOMBAY ART SOCIETY'S EXHIBITION.

THE WATER COLOURS.

THE Fine Art and Industrial Exhibition of the Bombay Art Society was yesterday opened to the public by its president, the Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe, without any formal ceremonial. There were present, besides the President, Mr. Cecil Burns, Principal Macmillan, Messrs. Stevens, C. E., Dharamsey Morarjee Gokuldas, Narotam Morarjee Gokuldas, and other members of the Exhibition Committee besides some prominent citizens. The prizes will be distributed hereafter.

The water colour room is always the most attractive of the Bombay Art Society's Exhibition. This year it is especially interesting. It contains more pictures, and the quality of the work exhibited is on the whole better than that of last year. Considering that by far the greater number of the exhibits are amateur productions the water colours are indeed very creditable. They show more than a casual knowledge of the medium, considerable technical skill, and in a great number of cases the real artistic instinct. Facing the visitor as one enters the room are a set of decorative studies by Mr. Avanindrao Nath Tagore. These have been referred to in a previous issue. They are striking in the first place because they are novel. That is rather a strange statement, perhaps, in view of the fact that a good percentage of the exhibits are by native artists. But still it is a fact. They are painted from the Oriental point of view entirely, and there is not a touch of Western influence in them. They are rather incongruous in effect perhaps to European eyes at the first glance, but of their artistic merit there is not the slightest doubt. They are carefully drawn in clean and transparent colour. The colour scheme of all of them is quaint but effective, and the whole selection, which is illustrative of the sports of Krishna and Radha, is a valuable example of what unhappily seems to be a dying art. Having glanced over these panels it is difficult to make up one's mind where next to turn. Close to the entrance is a pretty little study of sheep, "The Winter Fold," by Mrs. Evans. This is full of cold suggestive greys, giving an ambitious and successful impression of a frosty atmosphere and waning light. A companion picture to this by the same artist is to be found in the centre of the left side of the gallery. It is entitled "Ploughing," and is quite a masterly little impression. It has even less regard for detail than the other, but is just as suggestive and is full of atmosphere. If it fails at all it is in the attempt to gain strong contrast of light and shade. The general scheme of the picture is in purples and greens, but though one can understand the purpose of the artist it is difficult to account for the patches of colour with which she suggests some of the high lights. It, at any rate, seems to be an exaggeration of the general effect which she desired to obtain.

One cannot turn round in the room without being struck with the several examples from the brush of Colonel G. Strahan, R. E. For one of these compositions—it is entitled "An approaching Snow Storm at Gagangir, Sind-Valley, Kashmir"—he has gained the award of the judges for the best piece of work in the exhibition. The picture more than deserves this honour. Colonel Strahan is absolutely successful in depicting the cold snow cloud driving up and enveloping in its course the mountain peaks which form the background of the picture. The colour is cold but correct, the drawing is spirited. The picture is replete with atmosphere. The other studies which Colonel Strahan has sent this year are quite put into the shade by this admirable little work. Perhaps the best of them is "A Back Water on the Dhal Lake, Kashmir." The fault of the others seems to be a too severe attention to detail in the middle foreground and corresponding neglect of the foreground itself, giving a rather flat look to what would otherwise be really charming compositions. In the picture referred to this has been entirely avoided. The work is not ambitious, but the treatment is good and the colour is excellent. The exhibits sent by Colonel Strahan are all extremely characteristic, and can be readily picked out. They are well worth half an hour of careful study. The exhibits are mostly landscapes. Some attempts in other directions which are hung this year are to say the least rather disastrous. Perhaps, however, it will be kinder to say as little as possible about them.

Mr. C. Crommelin exhibits a really charming little study of "Walkeshwar Tank." There is little wonder that it found a ready purchaser. Unambitious, it is still cleverly treated and the colour is beautiful. The picture also contains some nice figure drawing, and it fully deserves Mr. J. N. Tatas' prize for the best sketch taken in Bombay. It is interesting to contrast this picture with another, also of "Walkeshwar Tank," although from a different point of view, by Mr. Rimington. Where one artist saw nothing but warm rich colour the other only saw cold greys, bright blues, and vivid greens. Mr. Rimington's picture contains some bold touches, and it is pleasing and clever in general effect, but the treatment hardly seems so attractive as that of Mr. Crommelin. Such a comparison is, however, unfair, for the two pictures are dissimilar in every way.

Of other local studies one of the best is by Colonel C. G. Oldfield R.A. It is a view of "Back Bay" with the morning mists hanging around the glistening sand at low tide. It is one of those effects which are common enough in Bombay but which are extremely difficult to properly interpret, and the artist is to be heartily congratulated on a very successful impression. The treatment is not bold, but at the same time there are many things about the work which relieve it of the timid appearance which characterises so much amateur work. Colonel Oldfield has sent several other studies, but this is quite the best. Hung close by is a charming study of the "Durbar, Delni." It is full of atmosphere and charming colour. Two pictures of Khandalla are noticeable on account of their local interest. They are by Mr. John Begg, and both are drawings of "Khandalla." In both cases, however, the same fault occurs. There is no warmth in the foliage or the shadows. They are both excessively cold in fact, even where the artist obviously intended to gain an effect of strong sunlight. Probably the reason is that the sketches were painted out of doors.

One other charming feature of the water colour room is a series of pictures from the brush of Mr. G. A. Anderson. Nothing more delightful than his "Manning the Lifelines, Newlyn" could be imagined in the way of this class of work. The figures are alive with motion. The treatment of the picture as a whole is full of force and vigour, and there is not a single point in which it might have been improved. Another very clever composition by the same artist is a picture of St. Michael's Mount, Cornwall. It contains the same touch, and is also a beautiful piece of work. Miss H. R Piries' study of a mosque more than deserves Mr. S. C. Whitworth's prize for the best drawing of an Indian building. It is not, however, in detail that this study merits the award. There is in fact very little attempt to portray architectural detail. But it is broadly and artistically treated, and there is a vigour about the figures and a suggestion of distance, which is exceedingly clever. A little further on is a work of "art" which one finds some difficulty in describing or commenting upon. It is a study of the "Swami Maharaj," and were it slightly more correct in drawing and perspective would make the basis of a capital advertisement poster. Hung in the darkest corner of the room is a picture by a native artist, Mr. M. V. Dhurandhar, which is entitled "the Delhi Durbar of 1666." It is gorgeous in colour and rather clever in several ways. It has been awarded the prize for the best picture in the Exhibition by a native artist. It was probably hung in the dark with a view to subduing its rather glaring colour scheme. Apart from this and the fact that it is rather out of balance in the matter of composition it is an improvement upon much of the work done by native painters. It is about the only work of its kind in the Exhibition for, as we have said, exhibits this year in the water colour section at any rate seem to have eschewed figure subjects and portraits. As a whole the water colours are very interesting. They are more numerous than before, and although one misses several names which have figured in previous catalogues the selection is a representative one, and shows some improvement.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

AN adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, Mr. Muljee B. Barbhaya presiding.

CONSTITUTION OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

The Corporation considered report of the Committee on the question of permanent constitution of the Health Department.

The Hon. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna moved that the report be approved and adopted, and a copy of the same be forwarded to the Commissioner for information and guidance. He said the Committee had considered the question carefully, and had come to the conclusion that the present constitution of the department should continue for three years more. The present condition of the city was not such as to admit of any change in the department, and the Committee was of opinion that any interference with the staff of the department would have a prejudicial effect on the interests of the City.

Rao Bahadur Dhakjee Kashinathjee seconded the resolution.

Dr. Sukhia quoted figures to show that the Health Department of the Bombay Municipality was much more expensive than that of the London or for the matter of that, other large Municipalities such as Manchester, Liverpool, &c. The Manchester Municipality, having an income of nearly two crores of rupees, spent nearly 23 lakhs of rupees on the health department. Dr. Sukhia also quoted figures of income and expenditure of the London and Liverpool Municipalities as well as those of the principal cities in India. He moved an amendment to the effect that the present constitution of the Health Department should continue for one year only.

Dr. Dinshaw Master seconded the amendment. He said Dr. Sukhia had conclusively shown that the expenditure of their health department was exhorbitant compared with the income and expenditure of other Municipalities. Dr. Master thought that the salaries paid to the divisional health officers for performing duties which were not of a highly scientific nature were exhorbitant compared with the salaries paid to such officers by the important Municipalities of Europe. These highly paid officers, with all their ability, had not been able to reduce the mortality of the city, ever since their appointment. The causes of the increased mortality were principally due to defective drains, the present position of the outfalls, flats, over-crowding, &c., and so long as these defects were not remedied there was no chance of the city mortality being reduced. He thought the duties performed by the divisional health officer, could be done efficiently and economically by officers belonging to the Indian Medical Service. No one could deny that the officers of the Indian Medical Service, who joined Government service after passing a very searching examination, were competent for the post of divisional health officers. These I. M. S. Officers joined their service at a salary of Rs. 281 with allowance. Why should they waste their money when they could get such competent officers at a lower salary?

Dr. Jehangir J. Cursetjee supported the amendment.

Mr. Hassambhay Visram asked the Corporation not to be influenced by the report made by the Committee and to commit themselves to expenditure for three years. He said the whole of the Health Department required a thorough overhauling. It had now become a habit with the Municipality that if at any time expenditure was increased, it was never reduced again or if an appointment created it was never abolished.

Mr. E. H. Aitken opposed the amendment. He said the arguments put forward by the previous speakers had not helped him one way or the other. It was of utmost importance that in all questions of appointment there should be permanency. By passing the amendment they incurred the chance of reopening the question at the end of twelve months. He thought no case had been made out to differ from the recommendations of their Committee, who had come to an unanimous conclusion after discussing the subject with their Health Officer in all its details.

Mr. S. D. Knose, Mr. Hormusji S. Vakil, and Mr. K. N. Wadia having supported the amendment, further debate was adjourned till Thursday afternoon next.

INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

CAPE COLONY IMMIGRATION RESTRICTION ACT.

PROTEST BY THE BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

THE following letter signed by the Chairman and Secretary of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce has been addressed to the Secretary to Government, General Department, Bombay:—

Under the instructions of the Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 440, dated 28th January, with which was enclosed a copy of a Resolution of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture (No. 2-2 2) intimating that the Government of Cape Colony have passed an Act similar to the Immigration Restriction Act of 1901 enacted by the Commonwealth of Australia. It is known, of course, that a similar Act has been in force in Natal for years. My Committee are informed that this Cape Colony Act was passed in the latter half of January and came into force on the 1st of February with the effect that great hardship results from the rejection of emigrants who had already sailed for the Cape.

The Australian Act and its possible bearings upon India were considered by the Committee at the time of its enactment, and their passive attitude in the matter was incidentally defined and explained in the third paragraph of their letter addressed to your Department on the 19th December, 1901, on the subject of the Amendment of the Commonwealth Postal Bill and the exclusion from Mail Contracts of vessels carrying coloured crews.

But my Committee consider that there is no true analogy between the position of Australia and the position of Cape Colony in respect of such an Act. Australia is a true self-governing colony, in most of which white labour is efficient and sufficient, and which has by peaceful and progressive Government established its claim to manage its own affairs. The climatic conditions of South Africa on the contrary are such that the proper development of its resources is admittedly and absolutely dependent on a supply of reliable coloured labour. And my Committee have the honour to submit that the South African community, their country having been set in order by the Empire at large, have no title to monopolise the resources of that country to prejudice of its own speedy development, and to the jeopardy of the rest of the Empire.

The strictly Indian aspect of the question on which alone the Bombay Chamber of Commerce may be entitled to speak involves chiefly the right of the native of India to settle and hold property in Africa. The success of the Indian native trader throughout East Africa is the best proof of his civil virtues and of his value in the development of a tropical country. If he competes with a certain minority of white men engaged in the retail trade of the country, he does so by rendering living less costly to the majority, and the high cost of living the South Africa is notoriously one of its gravest economical difficulties, but my Committee hope that it may be recognised that there is a great difference between excluding a class of natives who engage in trades or perform duties for which white men are not disqualified by the climate, and excluding labour which neither the white nor the black community on the spot is able to furnish, and which is indispensable to the country's development.

The Secretary for the Colonies has recently declared that in these matters it is impossible for the mother country to run counter to colonial sentiment. But the Committee venture to submit that India being in a very special degree concerned in the settlement and development of South Africa, might now reasonably refuse indentured labour under the Indian Emigration Act to colonies that deny to British subjects of Indian birth those rights that are enjoyed by Negroes of inferior civilization and by foreigners who have no known claim but that which the Indian immigrant daily establishes by the performance of some service required by the community.

Generally the Committee of this Chamber desire to express the hope that the Government of India will take every opportunity of furthering a condition of things under which British Indian subjects of his Majesty will have the same rights as those enjoyed by all other subjects of his Majesty of going to and residing in and settling in any part of his Majesty's dominions entirely unrestricted by any legislation.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

THE ENGLISH CUP COMPETITION.

THE COMING INTERNATIONAL.

TRAINING FOR THE BOAT RACE.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 27.

THE fact that two southern clubs in Tottenham Hotspur and Millwall have succeeded in getting into the third round of the Association Cup contest augurs well for the chances of the Cup coming south again, after being in the possession of the North for a single season. The results of nearly all the cup ties played on Saturday were in accordance with most people's views, the principal exception being the holders inability to defeat Bury. Sheffield United had the advantage of being at home, but they were without the services of Needham, and this in itself is bound to have made a good deal of difference to them. As might only have been expected, a big crowd put in an appearance at Tottenham to witness the game between the 'Spurs and Bristol City. The Home team, thanks to Woodward and Kirwan, won all right, but they did not by any means have matters all their own way. It is just as well for the South that they were successful, for their chances of winning the Cup must be considered far greater than those of Bristol City. Millwall, the other southern team, had very little difficulty in defeating Preston North End, and if Tottenham Hotspur do not succeed in eventually bringing the Cup south, Millwall are just as likely as not to do it themselves. Of the half-dozen northern clubs left in—Aston Villa, Bury, Everton, Derby County, Notts County, and either Notts Forest or Stoke, who have to replay their tie, the first-named will probably get as near the final as any of the others. No one, of course, could ever have expected that they would fail to beat Barnsley, especially as they had the advantage of being at home. There was never any doubt as to the result, and the Villa team must be labelled dangerous. Everton, too, are playing right at the top of their form. The way they defeated Portsmouth in the first round of the contest proves what a good team they are, and it would not surprise anyone to see them collar the spoils this year. Whatever happens, however, it is to be hoped that the two southern clubs left in are not drawn to meet one another in the third round. If one of them has to go, all well and good, but it would be very unsatisfactory from a Southerner's point of view, anyhow if the Spurs knocked Millwall out or vice versa. When all is said and done, however, the chances of the Cup returning south must be considered good.

The Rugby season now nearing its close should long be remembered as one of the breeziest on record, wind having sadly interfered with the play in nearly every match of note since the turn of the year. Saturday was no exception to the rule, and the high wind which prevailed in most places spoiled many of the best games. At Richmond the game between London Scottish and Richmond was interfered with. Passing movements could not be executed with precision, and the game was, therefore, mainly confined to the forwards and halves. Nevertheless the match produced some fast and interesting play. Against the wind in the first half the Scottish had rather the better of matters. In the second half, with the wind, the Scottish held the upper hand throughout, and had they not lost Morrison three minutes after the restart, would doubtless have won by a bigger margin than a try. Richmond's defeat is their only reverse at the hands of a metropolitan Club this season. The match between Devonport Albion and London Welsh at Queen's Club also suffered through the high wind, which greatly interfered with passing. The first half was evenly contested, but in the second half the Albion forwards outstayed and outplayed the Welsh eight, and the victory of the former by two tries was mainly due to their efforts. The game drew the best crowd of any Rugby match of the London season, the Inter-University excepted. At the Rectory Field Blackheath just managed to beat Oxford by 8 points to 3. The 'Heathens were slightly the superior side all through. Skrimshire played a great game for the club. Last year Oxford won the match by 4 goals 5 tries to 0—a record defeat for the club. Cambridge finished off their season by beating Old Merchant Taylors by 13 points to 3. The Light Blues have proved a most unreliable side, being very good in one match, and very poor in the next. They have played 24 games, won 11, drawn 4, and lost 9. Their point record is 225 to 144. Oxford have won 13 and lost 7 games out of 23. They have scored 255 points to 176. The Dark Blues have thus the better record. The decisive victory of Durham over Lancashire by 14 points to 0 ensures for the former county the championship of the Northern Section. Durham will now have to meet in the final for the county championship either Somerset or Kent. The game will be played in the North.

Yorkshire's success against Cheshire in the Northern Union is counted as one of the most satisfactory things on their card. It was achieved under strange and trying conditions. In the first half the Yorkshiremen had to face a hurricane wind full of pelting rain, and with remarkable perversity the wind veered round at the interval and faced the Yorkshiremen again. This was a big handicap of course, and the absence of J. Knox, the Scottish international, was appreciably felt. Happily for Yorkshire, their opponents were a fifteen not quite representative of Cheshire's full strength. Marquis, Halme, C. S. Edgar, Francomb, Fearnside, and Hershall were all absent, and in this way the load of Yorkshire's handicap was lightened. The weather made the game valueless as a test of skill in the finer points of Rugby Union football, and the rain persisted in such a pitiless downpour that at the request of the Cheshire captain "no side" was called with six or seven minutes of time still to go. The feature of the struggle was the capital way in which the Yorkshire front rank played a characteristically strong rushing game, splendidly adapted to the muddy conditions. Their display recalled memories of the Yorkshire "packs" that were so famous before the advent of the Northern Union. The Headingley international, J. J. Robinson, was able to play for the first time this season in county football, and he led the forwards with fine spirit. In addition to Robinson three other players—Green, Whitehead, and Sefton—did conspicuously good service, and both in the packs and the loose the home forwards always had the upper hand. The Yorkshire backs had rather a larger share in the game than such conditions usually allow. They made surprisingly few slips in fielding, and each of the three tries was cleverly worked for. Of Cheshire's play it is only necessary to say simply that the forwards were beaten and that the backs were not quite equal to the large amount of defensive work imposed upon them.

Present appearances point to the crowd at the match between England and Scotland at Richmond on March 21 being the largest that has ever witnessed a Rugby international in London. To avoid disappointment, tickets for two stands and one enclosure will not be on sale until the day of the match. This arrangement will enable those willing to pay a decent price to get a good seat on the day of the match. It is understood that the holding capacity of the ground does not exceed twenty thousand, provided all are to get a good view of the game. There will be terraced platforms for some five thousand spectators, and for the use of these no charge in addition to the shilling entrance will be made. Scotland won both the previous games decided at Richmond. The first was played in 1891 when Scotland won by two placed goals and a dropped goal to a goal, while England lost the other, in 1895, by a penalty goal and a try to a penalty goal. The last international played at Richmond was the game with Ireland in 1900. England won by fifteen points to five. For the use of the ground the Rugby Union pays the Richmond Athletic Association a pro rata sum which depends on the gate. A similar arrangement obtains in county matches, the field being the headquarters of Surrey and Middlesex. All the other clubs, Richmond, London Scottish, Civil Service, the tennis, hockey, cricket clubs, &c., that use the ground are tenants and pay a fixed rent. Five ladies' hockey clubs figure on the list. One at least of the English fifteen is

prepare to admit that the wide geographical area from which the side is drawn, and the lack of a leader of character in the pack, have been causes contributing to the two defeats sustained by England this season. The player in question is B. Oughtred, who captained England against both Wales and Ireland. "The defect in our forward play," he says, "lay in the fact that our forwards were not together. Individually I consider the men who have represented England very fine but collectively they have not done their powers justice. I firmly believe that the inclusion of a man like Daniel would make them a very fine pack. England, with so many counties to pick from must be handicapped and to expect combination is to expect too much. In both our matches we were beaten by superior combination; in the case of Wales the superiority lay behind; in the case of Ireland it lay forward. Because the side has not been so well together, this year's fifteen is not so strong as last year's lot." The English captain considers the Welsh halves much the best exponents of half-back play, because "they play oftener against and with one another than English halves," and can thus arrange plans of attack and alter their methods at will. Their understanding is perfect. "English halves," he plaintively added, "don't get the same chance of cultivating understanding. As often as not you do not meet your partner until the day of the game, and perhaps have never played against, much less with him before." He considers Irish forwards the most awkward for half-backs, principally owing to the sporting tactics of the winger and the non-dribbling but has a wholesome respect for "the terrific rushes of Scottish forwards."

The commencement of Lent has been traditionally the date at which the University crews settle down to strict training. Each crew will reach the Upper Thames on or about March 6, Cambridge at Henley and Oxford at Bourne End. So far as practice has proceeded at present, it has been all in favour of Cambridge. They are able to re-enlist six out of eight of their winning crew of last year, and have on the whole sustained but little interruption to practice. The only shifting about of late has been through experiments to decide who should have the vacant seat forward, either at 3 or 2. The choice seems now to have fallen upon Johnstone of Third Trinity, who goes No. 3, and Taomas to No. 2, Watkins, of Emmanuel, being apparently shelved. The crew now comprises no fewer than seven Etonians. It is a very strong combination and looks like turning out a high-class crew. The work all round is already much advanced; the crew looks more in the stage which one has been accustomed to see in the last ten days of tideway practice. The blade work is not all round so good as the swing but there is no reason why it should not be square and clean by the time that the men reach Putney and have had the benefit of a coach on the deep Henley water. The three sternmost oars are working very well; and the new No. 5 looks quite like coming up to the expectations which arose out of his work in the King's eight at last Henley Regatta. No. 4—Taylor—is of course behind the rest at present as to condition, having been out of work since July; when he has had time to become harder and more set, he will doubtless be as good as ever. Oxford have had more than one disaster. Their intended stroke, Monier-Williams, got hurt by a capsize when tobogganing at Davos in vacation and is unable to row; and this at a juncture when Oxford are rather short of strong material. They have four Old Blues in work. In addition, there has been a local attack of influenza, and more than one of the present crew have been temporarily laid up with hand their places taken by deputies for a week or more at a time. In general style the crew row decidedly well, despite their repeated interruptions to practice. In strength they are efficient as compared with their opponents. They have no fewer than three "bows" in their boat—that is, light weights who in prosperous seasons would be one and all competing for the bow seat. The strongest of this trio—Drinkwater, last year's bow—has been requisitioned for stroke after the disaster to Monier-Williams. The lightest of all—Graham—has been selected for No. 7. He did not row in the 1902 trials, but in 1901 was the best style in them. As a bow he would be excellent; as a No. 7 he is outplaced, as to size, and is not unlikely to be overworked before the race if he has to remain there. It does not say much for the capacity for time keeping and swing of the bigger men of the O.U.B.C. that such a light weight should be given preference over them all for the most important seat in the boat; for a No. 7 is really of even greater all-round importance than a stroke; that is, a first-class No. 7 behind a second-class stroke may be expected to produce better results than a first-class stroke coupled up to his crew by a second-class 7. The make up of the crew looks not unlike that of a four-in-hand, with a polo-pony for one of the wheelers. If Kelly, the Diamonds winner, can row even approximately as well on bow side as he has done on stroke side this term, he would surely be the man for this thwart, and an effort should be made, even as late as now, to manufacture some heavier weight to row at No. 2, leaving the bow seat to be competed for by its present holder and the present No. 7. As the crew at present is made up, it looks as if they will suffer, especially in heavy weather, from want of weight and substance as compared with Cambridge. If they were to row faultlessly, and could persuade their opponents to feather under water and to slide irregularly, the handicap of strength might be rectified.

February is passing in a mild manner that suggests the probability that March will come in like the proverbial lamb. We all know what that means—what it will go out like. Whether that is to be so or not no one knows, for no one, not even Sir Norman Lockyer, will speak with absolute confidence of the British weather; but in any case the consensus of opinion is very unfavourable to the character of the month of March in the British Islands, and especially on that East Coast, where are some of the most renowned centres for playing the game of golf. The question, therefore, that begins to vex the souls of many towards the end of February is where to go to get out of the east wind and combine tolerable comfort with tolerable golf. Nobody's experience, to be sure, is universal; but one sees a certain amount with one's own eyes, and one tries to arrive at more extended views of truth by questioning everybody, by believing nobody, and by balancing sitting, and averaging the opinions that one receives until the whole mass is digested and boiled down into something that is probably a great deal nearer the truth with regard to the places that we have not seen with our own eyes, than we arrive at in regard to the places that we have seen. For in regard to the latter our eyes inevitably wear spectacles, magnifying the advantages of the place if we have won our matches there, diminishing them in a like ratio if we have been losers, and magnifying, instead, all the bunkers and inconveniences. One can escape the the English or (worse) the Scottish March, one must mention first the Canary Islands, because they combine probably the two extremes the worst golf ground and the best climate. There may be a very reasonable doubt about their claim to the possession of the worst golf ground—for the competition is large—but there can be no doubt about their possession of the best climate. The Canary Islands mean, virtually, for English people, Orotava in Teneriffe and Las Palmas in Grand Canary. The former is the more attractive place, the latter has the ore perfectly dry and salubrious air. It has a golf ground, of which one advisedly speaks by that term for to call it a "links" or a "green" would be equally inapplicable. It is all brown, and its surface its composed of small particles of hard-baked brown clay with stony gravel mixed up. The local rule is that you may remove this, all round your ball, with the effect of leaving it teed. The putting "greens" are made of this surface, rolled down hard and smooth, with a thin coating of very fine and powdery clay particles and gravel over it, and the ball runs along it with perfect accuracy. It is more true than the truest turf. There are hazards, too, such as watercourses and very occasional sub-tropical flora. Probably a man would not go there strictly for golf, but having gone there for health he might be grateful for the golf when he got there. It is a far more amusing game than it sounds.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway, for the week ending 21st February 1903, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1902 of 121,656 maunds and Rs. 59,521 in the earnings.

THE FAR EAST.

THE UNREST IN CHINA.

TROUBLE SPREADING.

THE China papers received yesterday indicate that the unrest in various parts of the Empire is spreading. The "Sin Wan Pao" understands that Marshal Su's policy in quelling the rebellion in Kwangsi Province is to get the rebels to surrender. The other day he telegraphed to Peking reporting that a considerable number had surrendered. Those who surrendered last month at Pinchon and Linchon were enlisted into the "Kan" left battalion, while those who surrendered lately had been sent to form part of the garrison at Kueiyang. In consequence of the addition of these men, the expenditures increased proportionally. After consulting the Viceroy of Liang Kaung and the Governor of Kwangsi it was concluded that Kwang-tung was to contribute Tls. 20,000 per month towards the expenditures, as there was no other method of obtaining further funds, in consequence the Marshal urgently begged for grants from Peking.

News received from reliable sources in Canton state that the rebellion in Kwangsi has now obtained such force, says the "N. C. Daily News" that active preparations are being made by the rebels to march upon Kueilin, the capital of the province, with every prospect of eventual success. Dispatches have also been received from the Governor of Kueichou and Yunnan reporting the progress of the Kwangsi rebels in those provinces, several cities on the border having since fallen into their hands and that in some cases the officials have themselves thrown open the City gates to the rebels and welcomed them. Finally, the prefectures of Chingchou, Huichou, and Lienchou, in Kwangtung province, are the first two, pretty well covered with sympathisers of the Kuangsi rebels, while the last-named is partially in their hands. Everywhere in the four provinces named above the rebel cause is progressing rapidly and the affair is considered in Canton mandarin circles to be very grave. Indeed there is a certain degree of unrest in prefectures and districts in Kuangtung province hitherto considered loyal while the Imperial forces are in despair, declaring their numbers to be entirely inadequate to deal with the crisis.

INSURRECTION IN HUICHOU, KWANGTUNG.

The "N. C. Daily, News" states that news has been received in Shanghai that an insurrection has sprung up in Huichou prefecture, Kwangtung province, which if not promptly dealt with by high provincial authorities at Canton threatens to assume serious dimensions. The leaders of the insurrection and the majority of their followers are Hakkas, or immigrants from Fukien province who have settled in that part of Kwangtung province since the sixteenth century. The principal leader's name is Hung, a grand-nephew of Hung Hsiu-ch'uen, the Chief, or "Heavenly" King of the great Taiping rebellion which would have overthrown the present Manchu dynasty had it not been for the aid foreigners gave to the reigning dynasty. The Taiping rebellion began as a "Hakka" insurrection and it seems that the descendants of the first Taipings are desirous of renewing the attempt of their sturdy grandfathers. It is further stated that the Canton authorities, in addition to sending troops overland to Huichou, which borders the seacoast, have also ordered two large gunboats, the Kwangheng and Kwang chen to cruise along the coast to prevent the smuggling of firearms and other munitions of war, which, it is suspected, are being secretly supplied from outside sources. As a matter of fact, there are at least 50,000 Hakkas in the Straits and the islands in that vicinity.

REBELS ALONG THE YANGTZE.

The "Universal Gazette" learns from its Nanking contemporary, the "Liang Kiang Se Pao," that acting Viceroy Tuan Fang of Hupeh lately telegraphed to Viceroy Chang informing him that it was reported that rebels were present along the Yangtze and preparing to cause an uprising, the region above Kiukiang being especially critical, etc. Viceroy Chang has also been informed by the Wei-wupu of Peking that it had been informed by the German Minister that boxers were in existence about Kiangning practising their art and armed with rifles and was requested by the Minister to cause the boxing practices to be prohibited so as to avoid complications. After receiving the two messages, the Viceroy at once ordered the Taotais, Magistrates and the military authorities to investigate and make arrests of the delinquents.

RAIDS FOR ARMS IN CANTON.

The Canton correspondent of the "Hong Kong Telegraph" writing on February 25th says:—

A few days ago I mentioned that the officials were still searching the city for concealed arms and ammunition. A small find is reported, in the eastern part of the city at a place called Wang Sha about a dozen rifles of modern make were found, together with several hundred rounds of ammunition. Several arrests were also made.

A number of rough looking fellows were captured two days ago. There were eleven of them, all tall men and a tough looking lot. Evidently there had been a fight before the arrests were made, as several were wounded and two or three were badly lamed. They were all taken to the prison on the wall at Ng Sin Mun.

The Chinese are still speculating regarding the circumstances connected with the arrest of the men supposed to be concerned in an attack on the city about the beginning of the year. Rumours continue to circulate. Now we are told that the prisoners are being gradually released on the demand of the German Consul. One by one men are being set at liberty. The Chinese seem to have a straight story and you hear it on every side. They say that the King of the Britains ordered the release of the men arrested in Hongkong and that the Germans are following the example set by Britain. The reason for the German Consul's action is that he gave the information which led to the arrest and therefore he must see that the men must be freed because there is no evidence to show that they were guilty of the crime charged against them. This is the story as the Chinese have it, and they are rejoicing over the outcome of this trouble. How much truth there is in the story I cannot tell but if it should prove true it will encourage "reformers" to make some other attempts.

The commandore to Messrs. Pustau & Co. is still under detention at the Nam Hoi, and guarded by soldiers. All the men arrested in consequence of the late seizures are not confined in the same rooms as ordinary prisoners, but are supplied with food and have special accommodation, the authorities being under the impression that if their friends 'chowed' them, there would be a possibility of poisoning.

A few days ago, a house in close proximity to the Eastern City Gate was raided by the military, and a quantity of arms, including many Winchester repeating rifles and cartridges, and implements for repairing rifles were seized. Three men, found on the premises, are imprisoned at the Nam Hoi.

FAMINE IN SAMSHUI.

Serious trouble is expected in the Samshui District on account of the rice famine. The natives are in a shocking state of privation, rice being unobtainable, or, at any rate, very costly, in the outlying districts. Many families have to put up with one meagre meal a day.

WAR PREPARATIONS IN SIAM.

THE CHANTABOON QUESTION.

Strange and startling information reaches us from Bangpra concerning the active military manœuvres and other war-like preparations going on there, reports the "Siam Free Press" of the 11th ult. Our correspondent informed us some months ago that the object of this military movement was to storm the garrison at Chantaboon and drive out the French by force of arms and take possession of the place, should the new Convention be rejected by the French Parliament. The natives round about the coast at Anghin Bangolasoi, and Bangpra are daily expecting to see the Siamese troops making a forward movement on Chantaboon to storm the garrison there and turn out the French, or capture them and bring them as hostages to Bangkok! Our correspondent has had this information, not from one or two, but from several Siamese soldiers, who spoke frankly on the matter, and said they would gladly desert before engaging in the war if they could get a chance, without fear of being re-captured! But the Prince who is in command tells them that nothing will be easier, and that they have nothing to fear, as they are well armed and far outnumber the French. Our correspondent assures us that there are at present at least, upwards of 3,000 soldiers at Bangpra, armed with new rifles. They are in possession of three batteries, and large quantities of ammunition. The barracks consist of about 30 divisions each division capable of containing about 150 men. They have already made a level track which stretches a long way towards Chantaboon and the Prince is sanguine of a glorious victory! This is very serious business, and it is passing strange how Siam, while protesting her good will and friendship towards France, could be planning her base of operations at Bangpra to make war on the French garrison at Chantaboon with a view of conquering all Cambodia!

DRY, THIN, AND FALLING HAIR is caused by want of natural oil in the skin so essential for nourishing and stimulating its growth. ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL provides the necessary nourishment, feeds the hair, prevents baldness, and produces a luxuriant and silky growth. Also sold in a golden colour for fair hair. Ask Stores and Chemists for ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL, of 67, Hatton Garden, London.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, March 14.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr E H C Walsh of the Indian Civil Service are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal.

The services of Mr H T Morgan of the Indian Civil Service are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of the United Provinces with effect from the 17th Jan 1903.

The services of Capt E J O'Meara F R C S, I M S are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of the United Provinces.

The services of Major G B French M B, I M S (Bengal) are placed permanently at the disposal of the Govt of the United Provinces.

The services of Capt T B Kelly F R C S, I M S are replaced at the disposal of H E the C-in-C in India.

The Rev C R Twinckley a Chaplain on the Bengal (Calcutta) Ecclesiastical establishment is appointed to be second Chaplain of Mhow Central India as a temporary measure with effect from the date on which he joins his appointment.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

In consequence of the appointment of Mr T H Holland to be Director Geological Survey of India Mr H F Hayden Asst Supdt Geological Survey of India is promoted to be Depy Supdt with effect from the 25th Feb 1902.

Mr G W Kuchler M A Second Asst Meteorological Reporter to the Govt of India is granted leave without pay for eight months with effect from the 31st March 1903 or the subsequent date on which he avails himself of it, Mr C W Peake M A Professor Civil Engineering College Sibpur is appointed to act as Second Asst Metsorological Reporter to the Govt of India in addition to his other duties during the absence on leave of Mr Kuchler or until further orders.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

With reference to Public Works Dept Notification No 245 Railways dated 1st Oct 1902 Mr J Manson Ex Engr 1st grade State Railways is transferred from the Engr to the Superior Revenue Estabt of State Railways and confirmed in his appointment of Depy Manager of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway. He is promoted from class I grade 3 sub pro tem to class I grade 3 permanent of the Superior Revenue Estabt of State Railways with effect from the 6th Oct 1902.

Mr J A Gregson is appointed under covenant Asst Loco Supt in class III grade 4 of the Superior Revenue Estabt of State Railways and his services are placed at the disposal of the Director of Railway of Traffic for employment on the N W Railway.

Mr D L McPherson is appointed under covenant Asst Loco Supdt in class III grade 4 of the Superior Revenue Estabt of State Railways and his services are placed at the disposal of the Director of Railway Traffic for employment on the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

Hai Sahib Miki Ram Supdt Manager's office North Western Railway is appointed to officiate as Storekeeper on that Railway during the absence of Mr R H Tait on combined leave or until further orders.

With reference to Public Works Dept Notification No. 116 dated 8th Nov 1902 the transfer of Mr W R Butterfield to the Superior Accounts Branch is confirmed.

Mr F G Heaven Offg Govt Examiner of Railway Accounts Bombay is appointed to officiate as Examiner of Public Works Accounts Bombay in addition to his own duties during the absence of Mr F T Hutchinson on privilege leave or until further orders.

BOMBAY RACES.

113TH EXTRA MEETING, SATURDAY, 21ST MARCH.

Entry closed at 6 p.m. on Monday, 16th March.

The New Market Stakes—Distance 7 furlongs.

H H Aga Khan's br aus g Beadsman aged
H H Aga Khan and Aga S Shah's br aus g Swiftsure 6 years
H H Aga Khan and Aga S Shah's br aus g Firecracker 2 years
Messrs G K and D D's br aus m Overture
Mr Murdoch's b aus g Spark
Messrs M Goculdas and A Nanjee's ch aus m Gnullo
Mr T C Naple's ch aus g Fitzeros aged
Mr A W P's b aus m Min 14 1 3-4
Messrs M Goculdas and A Nanjee's ch aus m Olga 14 0 3-4
Mr Hajibhoy Vishram's br aus m Nautilus 14 1
Mr Jonah's b aus m Alma 14 1 1-2
Mr T C Naple's ch aus g Freetrade 14 2
Mr A W P's b aus m Min 14 1 3-4
Mr A W P's bl aus m Cinder 14 1 1-2
Mr Percy Fischer's b aus m Key West 14 0 1-2
Mr Percy Fischer's gr c h Wink 14 1 1-4
Mr Preston's ch c g New Oswestry 14 1 3-4
Mr Preston's b c m Lady Smith 14 1 3-4
Mr R J Hunter's br aus m Beryl 14 0 1-2
Mr Alston's b aus m Temptress 14 1 1-2

Consolation Handicap, Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr Ali Bin Talib's b a h Full moon 13 3 1-2
Mr Ali Bin Talib's b a h New Moon 14
Messrs Foulkes and George's ch a h Little Tom 13 2 1-2
Mr M Goculdas and A Nanjee's g a h Flying childers 14
Mr Jackson's ch a h Daylight 14
Mr Arun A Essayie's b a h Bikanir 14
Mr Percy Fischer's b a h Sincere 13 3 1-2
Mr S A Waheed's g a h Sirdar 13 1 3-4
Major Murray's ch a h Hamilton 13 3 3-4
Captain Winter's b a h Bridoom 13 3
Mr Gaitrey's b h Rochester 13 3 1-2
Mr R A Willa b h Jessa 13 2 1-2
Mr Abdoola Tamimi's gr g h Clever Boy 13 2 1-4
Mr A M M Shamlan's ch a h Galib 13 3
Mr S Ezekiel's g a h Kyam 13 2 1-2

The Little Maiden Handicap—Distance 5 furlongs.

Aga S Shah's g a h Greyleg 13 2
Mr C F Cooper's b a h Duldul 13 2
Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanjee's g a h Silver Fox 13 3
Mrs C W L Jackson's ch a h Selim 13 1 1-2
Mr Faraj bin Sanad's b a h Mosumma 13 2 3-4
Mr Jackson's b a h Hermit 13 3
Mr Arun A Essayie's b a h Shelter 13 2 1-4
Mr S A Waheed's g a h Sirdar 13 1 3-4
Mr S A Waheed's b a h Obyan 13 2 1-2
Messrs E Rasheed and A A Saif's b a h Settler 13 1 1-2
Messrs E Rasheed and A A Saif's b a h Young Taisseer 13 2 1-4
Mr S Ezekiel's g a h Kyam 13 2 1-2

The Hunter Flat Race—Distance 1 mile 5 furlongs.

Lady Jenkin's b aus g Perth
Mr A C Houlton's b aus g Gownbov
Mr G P Deshaye's b aus g Fritz
Major Lloyd Jone's ch ch m Vevandiers 5 years
Mr I Alston's br aus m Miss Milligan aged
Mr J H Symonngton's ch aus m Jane
Mr S M McCausland's b aus g chance aged

The Beginners Handicap—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Full Moon 13 3 1-2
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h New Moon 14
Messrs Foulkes and Owen's b a h Erhan 13 1 3-4
Messrs Goculdass and A Nanjee's g a h Flying Childers 14
Mr F M Garda's b a h Kour Sahib 13 2 3-4
Mr A M Shamlan's g a h Sirur 13 3 3-4
Mr A S Gaitrey's g a h Scattercash 13 3 3-4
Mr Jackson's ch a h Daylight 14
Mr Artin A Essayie's g a h Little Joker 13 1 1-2
Mr Artin A Essayie's b a h Bikanir 14
Mr Artin A Essayie's ch a h Deserter 13 3 3-4
Mr Percy Fricher's g a h Sansiya 13 2
Mr A W P g a h Bender 13 2 3-4
Mr Fahad bin Saif's b a h Nusser 13 3
Mr A M a Shamlans ch a h Galib 13 3

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 16 March 1903.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL E. F. NICHOLSON, A. D. C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 17th March.

1. Members in possession of Rifles are requested to return them to Head-Quarters for the Quarterly Inspection, under Para 242 A R I Volume IX. The Rifles will be re-issued within a few minutes after receipt.

2. Members are reminded that for Colonel Bayley's Challenge Cup 15 per cent. of marks are given to Companies for the punctual and good return of Arms.

3. Members who have not yet received their Bayonets can now do so on application to Head-Quarters.

4. The Range is open daily for Class Firing. Volunteers are reminded that to qualify as an extra efficient a man must fire the 2nd period that is at 600, 700 and 800 yards. An aggregate score of 120 points in 1st and 2nd periods qualifies a man as a marksman. The Commandant hopes every Volunteer will endeavour to make himself a marksman.

4. It is notified for information that the Annual Inspection of the Corps will take place on the General Parade Ground at 4-15 p.m. on Saturday the 28th instant.

5. "D" Company will parade to-day (Tuesday) the 17th instant and on Wednesday the 25th instant, at the Telegraph Quarters, Waudby Road, at 5 p.m.

Dress—Plain clothes with Rifle and Side Arms.

6. There will be drill for F Company at St. Mary's College Grounds, Byculla, on Wednesday the 18th inst., at 5-30 p.m., and at the Medical College Grounds, J. J. Hospital on Friday the 20th instant, at 8-15 p.m.

Dress.—Plain clothes, with Rifles and Side Arms.

7. The Regiment will parade at Cooria Station, G. I. P. Railway at 3-45 p.m. on Saturday next the 21st instant for Sectional Practices with ball ammunition.

Dress—Drill order, Khaki, Patties and Cawnpore Hats. Field Service Caps must be brought to this parade.

8. D Company team will fire for the "Bayley Shield" at Cooria to-morrow (Wednesday) the 18th instant at 6-45 a.m. and for the "Nicholson Challenge Cup" on Wednesday the 25th inst., at 6 45 a.m.

9. "A" Company Team will fire for the "Bayley Shield" at Cooria on Thursday next 19th instant at 6-15 a.m. and for the "Nicholson Challenge Cup" on Thursday the 26th inst. at 6-45 a.m.

10. There will be a parade at Head-quarters for Members of the Proficiency Class on Friday next the 20th inst. at 6 p.m.

11. "C" Company will parade at the Sir Richard Temple's Statue on Wednesday the 18th instant, at 6-30 p.m.

Dress—Plain Clothes with rifles and Side Arms.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Major.
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUTENANT-COLONEL LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 17th March.

1. There will be a meeting of the Regimental Committee at the Corps Club, at 6-15 p.m. to-day.

Business to fix dates, etc., for the following Competition:—

"Garter Cup" Drill and Guard mounting.
Inter Corps Competition.

2. To enable the members of the Corps to attend the "Tattoo Torchlight" and "Massed Bands" there will be no drills for No. 1 or No. 2 Companies to-day.

3. There will be 10" R. M. L. Gun drill at both Head-quarters on Thursday next the 19th instant at 5-45 p.m.

4. There will be class firing at Cooria daily. Trains leave Victoria Terminus at 5-0, 5-30, 6-5 and 6-35 a.m. (local time) and Byculla 12 minutes later.

By Order,
G. STODDART, Capt., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

RUSSIA AND THE MEDITERRANEAN.

(Concluded from page 4.)

Now, if we dismiss the project of the blockade of the Straits of Gibraltar as impracticable, but one objective remains in the Mediterranean, and that is Malta. If a rendez-vous at Cape Passaro were arranged, the French have six hundred, and the Russians nine hundred miles to go respectively. The strictly moderate speed of twelve and a half knots finds them united on the evening of the third day.

A fast cruiser which carries the ultimatum for the surrender of Malta eats up the hundred miles in five hours, and almost before she is clear of the Grand Harbour with contemptuous refusal ringing in her ears the masts and funnels of the Allied Fleets are showing over the horizon.

Strung out between the Straits and the main fleet are the wireless telegraphy ships to give timely notice of the approach of the Channel Fleet; teh object the Allies is accomplished—they have cut the British fleet in two. If their commander-in-chief receives notice of the approach of the Channel Fleet he can detach ten ships to fight six and still remain with a preponderance of numbers; or he can fall upon them with his whole force and annihilate them. In doingthis he liberates the Mediterranean fleet, which would, of course, be hot upon his tracks; but the battle might very well be fought and won before the latter came up.

It may be contended that the same objection to the blockade of a fortified port applies with equal force to Malta as to Gibraltar, but this is not the case, as the field of operations is not circumscribed by the configuration of the land in the former case as it is in the latter. Once Russia established herself at Constantinople she could never be dislodged. So long as the supine and sleepy Turk remains all is well, butf rom Cape Greco to Kum Kale, at the entrance of the Dardanelles, the Strait is only two miles wide, while twelve miles further up at "the Narrows" it is only seven-tenths of a mile, and here the Forts of Chanak and Kelid Bahr stand sentinel. There is one factor in a naval war which may have a great bearing upon events, and which is, perhaps, not sufficiently recognized.

Nowadays Demos is King, and who can tell but under the sudden panic of invasion that he may not burst his bonds? Once the population got out of hand it would be of no use to preach strategy and the exigencies of the situation. Academic discussion might be succeeded by a determination at all costs to keep the fleet at home to guard our coasts. The strength of a chain is only its weakest link, and who can tell what might be the attitude of the masses of the people who can read but cannot reason, who can clamour but cannot think? A new school is arising whose argument is for the abandonment of the Mediterranean. Let us hope that this may not be put in practice; but if ever Russia attains that dearest object of her ambition, the possession of Constantinople, the handwriting will be upon the wall, and perchance we may have to go, whether we like it or not.

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 17.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJI.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

695-01—Crawford B and Co—Sir E E A D Sassoon and others vs Tookersey Jadowjee and others—Payne G S and M Part heard.

696-01—Crawford B and Co—Sir E E A D Sassoon and others vs Motiram Jadowjee and others—Payne G S and M. Part heard.

Commercial Causes.

94-03—Crawford B and Co—Herbert Ernest Kahu vs Vithaldass Runchordass.

510-02—Smetham B and N—Greaves Cotton and Co vs Morarjee Cullianjee and another—Crawford B and Co.

Long Causes.

302-02—Khunderao and S—Bhawaniram Sahibram vs Gulbai widow and others—Shamrao and M and K B Mehta.

26-00—Crawford B and Co—Hasumbhoy Visram and others vs Koraji Jivraj and another—Mansookial D and J.

15-02—Crawford B and Co—S C Macleod vs Lakhmsey Napoo and others—Malvi H and M.

463-02—Ardeshir H D and Co—Kusandas Mathooradas and others vs Chutoorbhooj Khimji—Soradji and J.

525-02—F P Pavri—Mahomed Hoosum Bin Shaik Ahamed Marba vs Mahomed Ismail Makba and others.

80-01—Smetham B and N—Bhowram Raghoba and others vs Narayen Bhowram Deshmook and anothers—Bicknell M and M.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

For an Exparte Decree.

870-01—K B Mehta—Tulluckchand Mancokchand and another vs Shri Krishna Hurnarayen and others—Kanga and P.

520 99—Mirza and M—Hoosein Begam and others vs Mahomed Salehkhan bin Aga Mahomed Take and others—F D and Co, D D Romer, M and M.

Long Cause.

383-02—Payne G S and M—Abdoolally Jocsub Abba and others vs Beg Mahomed Hajee Ahmed Rehmam—Little and Co—Part heard.

794-01—Tayabjee D and C—Waghjee Baher and another vs Rai Lurumibai widow and anothers Muljee B B F G and Co.

Testamentary Suits.

4-01—Ardeshir H D and Co—Hajee Abdool R H Ahmed vs Moosa Hajii Joosab Noorani and others—Tyabjee D and Co.

5-03—Tayabjee D and Co—Moosa H Joosab Noorani and others vs Haji Abdool R H Ahmed—Ardeshir H D and Co.

Long Causes.

411-02—Craigie L and O—The Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co vs S S Fraser and Co—Payne G S and M.

670-01—Smetham B and N—Dewraj Tokersey and others vs Munjiram Daunjee—Payne G S and M.

578-00—Wadia and G—Veljee Anundjee vs Sakarbai widow and others—Nanu and H Payne and Co and Wadia and G.

418-02—Kanga and P—Bai Motibai widow vs Gopinath Jivan Kimji—Smetham B and N.

547-01—In person—Hari Ramchandra vs Narayen Ramchandor—Bhatshunker K and G.

405-02—In person (a pauper)—Gowlan Lukhshumbai widow vs Raghunathdas Bisheshwar Panday and other—Edgelow G and W.

Before the Hon Mr Justice BATTY.

Suits for hearing and final Disposal.

Long Causes,

544-02—Jamshedji and R—Matoobhoy Pannachand and another vs Ranchordas Vandravandas—Edgelow G and W. Part heard.

509-19,102-01—Matubhai J and M—Hiralal Kanayalal and others vs Govind Narayen—Payne G S and M.—For postponement.

185-01—Khunderao and S (forpauper)—Taibai vs Narayen Harrischundra and others—Pestonjee R and K.

31-01—Craigie L and O—The Commercial Bank of India Ld vs Bhukandas Lalloobhai and another,—B Raghavaya Payne G S and M, Daphtary and F, Malvi H and M. and Hiralal D—Part heard by Mr Justice Aston.

53-03—Malvi H and M—Pestonjee Dadabhoy Bhundari vs Horamjee Maneckjee Dadachanjee—Nanu and H.

177-03—Matubhai J and M—N C Macleod vs Wallibai widow—Little and Co.

285-01—Craigie L and O—The Tricumdas Mills and Co vs Rustom K R Cama—Thakurdas and Co.

233-01—Craigie L and O—The Tricumdas Mills Co vs Hormusjee Nusserwanjee Vakeel—Thakurdas and Co

701-02—Ardeshir H D and Co—Jamshetji Nusserwanji Tata vs Abdool Purpia and others.

505-02—Smetham B and N—Dharamsi Jivraj vs Narrotum Morarjee Gomi as and others—Craigie L and O and B Raghavaya (for postponement).

546-02—Little and Co—Rasordas Dharsi and others vs Dhunjee Virjee—Matubhai J and M.

575-02—Little and Co—Messrs Blyth Brothers and Co vs The Bombay and Persia S N Co—Crawford B and Co.

587-02—Ardeshir H D and Co—Hajee Abdul Rahim Hajee Ahmed vs Mamu H J Nurad—Tyabjee D and Co.

623 02—Matubhai J and M—Kursondas Karamsey and another vs Dr Rattonsi and others—Pestonji R and K.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending the 14th March, as compared with the statement of the 7th March:—

LIABILITIES	Mar. 7. Rs.	Mar. 14, Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	79,00,000	79,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	58,85,182	44,40,072
Public Deposits at Branches	46,73,736	49,97,440
Other Deposits	5,79,81,139	6,04,48,054
Post Bills	11,192	16,769
Sundries	13,38,860	13,90,638
Rs.	8,79,90,159	8,91,92,974
ASSET		
Government Securities	82,47,195	83,68,568
Other authorised Securities	7,62,968	7,20,372
Credits, on Govt. and other authorised Securities	84,64,879	84,05,891
Loans do. do.	1,49,53,626	1,41,41,798
Bill discounted and purchased	3,14,74,275	3,20,34,722
Do d Stock	4,11,204	4,11,237
Stamps and Stationery	3,956	3,935
Balances with other Banks	4,47,531	4,33,665
Sundries	1,21,650	1,21,989
Cash	2,26,05,803	2,45,59,857
Rs	8,79,90,159	8,91,92,974

THE Bengal Government, it is understood, is prepared to demolish the Presidency Jail on the Maidan and completely to clear the ground in order to permit the space in the rear of the Avenue site to be available for gardens about the Victoria Memorial Hall.

AFFAIRS IN MACEDONIA.

THE REIGN OF TERROR.

DR. DILLON'S TESTIMONY.

AN important article appears in the current number of the "Contemporary Review" from the pen of Dr. Dillon, which, says the "Daily News," more than bears out all that our Special Commissioner has written from Bulgaria on the subject of the atrocities in Macedonia. Dr. Dillon reminds us that genuine reforms in the three provinces of Macedonia were promised by Turkey and guaranteed by the Powers over twenty-four years ago. The promise was not fulfilled by either party. Turkey could not make existence easy for her Christian subjects without entirely losing hold upon them, as she lost Eastern Roumelia and Crete. Turkey sat still, and the Powers shrank from compulsion. The plight of the Christians became worse, until it passed the bounds of the endurable, while their fitness for self-government at the same time grew enormously.

THWARTING THE REFORMS.

Will the reforms be carried out? Dr. Dillon is not at all reassuring on this point. There is not a Vali, a Kaimakam, or even a simple Zaptieh, he writes, from one end of the country to the other who is not resolved to do everything that lies in his power to thwart the efforts of the Porte and the Sultan to introduce anything in the nature of a reform. No Mussulman will entertain the notion of equal rights for the Giaour and the Mohammedan and no one acquainted with the condition of the country can justly blame them.

The one condition before the measures can be adopted is that the Christians should lay aside their hostility and forget their grievances. This, he says, they cannot do. The reason why is contained in the stories told by the Russian Vice-Consul in Philippopolis, M. Westman and the Russian Minister in Sofia M. Bakhmetieff and his self-sacrificing American wife who have made personal investigations into their truth.

WORK OF TORTURE BEGINS.

It was in the middle of October that General Tsontcheff, who had resolved to stir up the rebellion, took the field in the valley of the Struma. A week later this valley was occupied by the Turks, and the insurrection suddenly fizzled and went out. What happened then is thus told by Dr. Dillon.

When the people had gone home the Turks came to search for arms. The peasants denied that they possessed any, and then the work of torture began. All who could run away, and owing to the height of the mountain passes and the enormous snowdrifts, had to leave their wives and children behind. Before this calamity overtook the place, the district of Razlog had twelve hamlets and 3,665 Bulgarian houses containing about 25,000 inmates. Of these Madame Bakhmetieff, the American wife of the Russian Minister in Sofia, counted 961 fugitives, besides some hundreds who found a refuge in the Peshtshersky district. The entire number of able-bodied men driven away from Razlog alone is about 1,500. In that loyal and well-conducted district there were fourteen churches with twenty-two priests; of the latter eight escaped to Bulgaria, one was killed, one arrested, and the fate of the remainder is unknown.

The people of Razlog fared better than some of their neighbours. Mme. Bakhmetieff, who, Dr. Dillon tells us, travelled about in the deep snow with the thermometer 39 degrees below freezing to bring succour to the fugitives, states that two priests of the villages of Oranoff and Padesa were tortured in a manner which suggests the story of St. Lawrence's death. They were not exactly and on gridirons, but they were hung over a fire laid burned with red-hot irons.

RUSSIAN CONSUL'S STARTLING INVESTIGATIONS.

The Russian Vice-Consul at Philippopolis, M. Westman, crossed over into Macedonia in order to verify the incredible statements of many of the fugitives, and the startling results of his investigations were sent to the Foreign Office in St. Petersburg. He informed his Government that in a belt of territory thirty versts broad, running parallel to the frontier, the churches had been defiled and the villages partly burned to the ground, while the inhabitants had fled no one knows whither.

Mr. Westman declares that he saw women who had run away to save their honour and their lives, and were huddled together in m

NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

It is sometimes said that a man from the ranks has no future in the Army. That this does not apply to the cavalry is shown by the fact that at the present moment two commanding officers of that arm and three seconds in command entered the service at the bottom of the ladder.

With the Duke of Connaught as Commander-in-Chief and Lord Kitchener as Adjutant-General, the reform of the Army could be carried out easily. Some such change is to occur in the near future. "Society" has, as it is now constituted, too many opportunities of interfering. The Duke of Connaught would be above such interference except in comparatively few directions.

In the summary of evidence reported to have been given by Sir Redvers Buller before the War Commission, there is much that requires elucidation. Instead of an incompetent commander blundering from place to place without a plan, there now appears to have been a general without men, hampered by politicians. . . . When the Commander-in-Chief arrived in South Africa, he found that the plan of campaign he had drawn up with the consent of the Cabinet had been altered beyond recognition. Obliged to follow the plan which the Government had substituted for that first arranged, he divided his force with the result that we were beaten badly three times in a week. Buller, however, who had no voice in the matter was made, and still remains, the scapegoat.

We are inclined to think that both for his own sake and from a public point of view the change which Lord Charles Beresford will make from the House of Commons to the quarter-deck [as Commander of the Channel Squadron] is an essentially advantageous one. It is likely also that the admiral will be able to do more for the Navy in a command at sea than even he could accomplish at St. Stephen's.

The bayonet is still a most formidable arm, in spite of the increased range, accuracy, and rapidity of fire of the modern rifle. A resolute body of men with an evident determination to close will shake the nerves of the steadiest and most skilled shots. Besides, if bayonets are to form part of a soldier's equipment he surely should be taught how to use it with the greatest effect. The same remarks apply, though to a less extent, to the sword and lance. The cavalry man should not only be practised in man against man contests, but also in contests between one man and several opponents. He should also be instructed never to give a cut when a point can be delivered. It should be made a point of honour that each British dragoon not killed or wounded before closing, should kill or disable at least one foe, and it should be regarded as affixing a stain of inefficiency to a cavalry man if after a charge his sword or lance is unstained.

The submarine defence of harbours is a matter of grave national concern. As we are situated at present, the safety of the many harbours in the different portions of the Empire in time of war depends mainly on the protection afforded by the batteries manned by the Royal Garrison Artillery, by the mine fields, electric beams, and the general lighting and communication of the defence works worked by the Royal Engineers. For the efficient working of the batteries, especially at night, electric lights in the form of fixed beams or searchlights are absolutely necessary. The importance of the general lighting and communication system must also not be forgotten. Again, for the effective defence of a harbour a mine field is absolutely necessary, and the latter to be of any value must be covered by the fire of the batteries. Therefore it will be readily seen that the whole of the above must work in perfect harmony. Nevertheless, to-day half of the defence is worked by one corps and half by the other, each differently organised and with different interests. It is surely essential for the better and more efficient defence of our harbours, dockyards, and coaling stations, and consequently of the Empire, that the whole of the work should be entrusted to one corps—namely, the Royal Garrison Artillery. The Royal Engineer companies now employed on submaring mining duties might be far more usefully employed where they are urgently required, to wit, to complete the field and railway companies, telegraph divisions, and searchlight sections, and, in fact, everywhere where engineers' duties are necessary. The submarine miners could then be organised as a branch of the R. G. A., with increased pay as at present, being skilled men with a special training, which they would receive at the present school, taken over by the R.G.A. Thus the evils inevitable to a divided command would be avoided, and a greater degree of efficiency ensue.

With regard to Sir Arthur Wilson's appointment to the command of the Home Fleet, the advantage of the new arrangement will be that the senior admiral will be constantly afloat with the ships of the Home Squadron, which at least twice and possibly three times a year will be augmented by the coastguard vessels and brought up to its full strength. This fleet has gradually assumed a much more permanent character than was previously the case. And it is now almost, if not quite, as much at sea as the Channel Squadron itself. In a sense it entirely fulfils the demand which it was proposed to impress upon the Admiralty for a naval force in the North Sea. We have frequently stated our reasons for believing that it would be altogether a mistake to place arbitrary limits on the cruising ground of any of our ships, but in the Home Fleet we have a force which would naturally operate from bases in home waters, and which is available for any service in the North Sea or elsewhere as required.

An article by Mr. O. Eitzbacher on the "Disadvantages of Education" appears in the February number of the "Nineteenth Century and After." The writer, we regret to say, goes out of his way to have a slap at the Staff College, alleging that our most highly educated officers were found to be the least successful when brought face to face with Boer farmers. On the general question of "regrettable incidents" in the late war it is not our purpose to enter. We need but remark, with reference thereto, that if our forefathers had been blessed with the electric telegraph and other modern institutions at the beginning of this century, the narrative of events as handed down in history might have borne a very different complexion to what they do to-day. There were, no doubt, many very "regrettable incidents" in those days; but the facts did not leak out. Mr. Eltzbacher asserts that the most successful officers in the Boer War were those who had not undergone the two years' course of study at Camberley. The writer does not, however, explain how he arrives at that conclusion. This is unfortunate, as we fear he has made this statement with insufficient knowledge. Now, it has to be remembered that the average number of officers who pass through the Staff College annually is, in rough figures, thirty-two. Hence the number of Staff College officers available for the Army in South Africa was small in comparison with the strengthof the forces in the field—at one time a quarter of a million. Many Staff College men were, of course, employed at home, in India and the Colonies and could not be spared to proceed to the field. As a matter of fact, in proportion to the numbers of those who held commands and staff appointments an examination of the lists shows distinctly that the Staff College graduates held their own among the most successful and distinguished. Despite all that is said to the contrary, of the leading sixty to seventy officers of senior rank commended by Lord Roberts and Lord Kitchener, the following Staff College men may reasonably be mentioned: Lieut.-General Sir Thomas Kelly-Kenny, Major-Generals Sir Henry Hildyard, Sir William Gatacre, Sir W. F. Kelly, G. Barton, A. F. Hart-Synot, F. W. Kitchener, H. L. Smith-Dorrien, Sir Henry Settle; Colonels J. Adye, J. F. Burn-Murdoch, R. G. Broadwood, H. Cooper, H. de B. de Lisle, D. Henderson, J. H. Poett, F. W. Benson, H. V. Cowan, H. J. Hamilton, H. Plumer, T. D. Pilcher, T. Stephenson, H. D. Smythe, and many others. Whilst admitting that here and there the Staff College certificate may have failed to produce all that some might look for from it, we are bound to say that the establishment at Camberley has come admirably through a most trying ordeal.

The "Bangkok Times" says that it is reported that a representative of Messrs. J. P. Morgan and Co. is going to Bangkok for the purpose of making a bid for the concession of the whole tin mining industry in the Siamese part of the Malay Peninsula. It may be remembered that in 1887 the Siamese Government had an offer for the mining rights of Siamese Malaya from the then Duke of Sutherland, who was visiting Bangkok in his yacht. The offer, however, was not accepted.

As a protest against the American Quick Lunch Bars which are about to be introduced into London, certain prominent business men have formed what they call a Country Lunch Club. All members who reside within easy reach of London undertake whenever possible, and when the running of trains permits, to return to their homes for lunch, and in summer time it is proposed to have a club lunch at some up-river or other country resort, three or four times a month.

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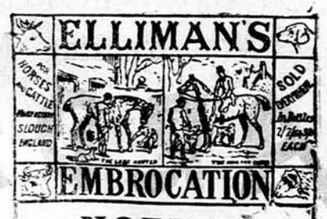

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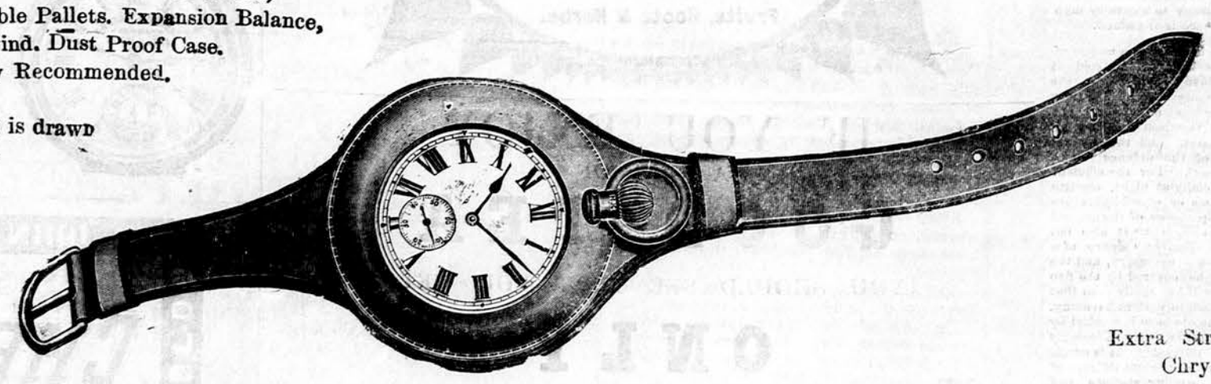

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